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My Heart's a Carrier-Dove.

My heart's a carrier-dove to-night;
From out my breast I set it free,
To wing a swift, unerring flight,
O Sweet, to thee!

Doth some rare prescience stir thy sleep,
Some mystic dream, begot of love?
Rise, tender Heart; nor waiting keep
My carrier-dove.

Lo! at thy window-sill his flight
Is stayed; he's weary, give him rest;
Thou know'st where lieth by day and night
His fragrant nest.

Ope the soul's casement, take him home
With fond caress and gracious word;
Joy, peace, serene content, will come
With that fair-bird.

—PAUL HAYNE.

Thou Art Mine.

Thou art mine, thou hast given thy word;
Close, close in my arms thou art clinging;
Alone for my ear thou art singing
A song which no stranger hath heard;
But afar from me yet, like a bird,
Thy soul, in some region unstirred,
On its mystical circle is winging.

Thou art mine, I have made thee mine own;
Henceforth we are mingled forever;
But in vain, all in vain, I endeavor—
Though round thee my garlands are thrown,
And thou yieldest thy lips and thy zone—
To master the spell that alone
My hold on thy being can sever.

Thou art mine, thou hast come unto me!
But thy soul, when I strive to be near it—
The innermost fold of thy spirit—
Is as far from my grasp, is as free,
As the stars from the mountain tops be,
As the pearl in the depths of the sea
From the portionless ring that would wear it.

MARK TUFTS.

Ten years ago, I was spending the summer in Epping—a quiet, pleasant country town in New England.

One morning in the middle of July I was evolving a plan of action as I stood by the window in the office of my friend Wynn, whose guest I then was. While I stood there an individual entered the office, whom in spite of multifarious disguises, such as dyed hair and whiskers, false teeth, and an assumed name, I at once recognized as my own fellow-townsman, and as arrant a scoundrel as it had ever been my lot to encounter. He had an air of much pretension, wore a large seal ring, a showy breast-pin, and several crossings of heavy gold chain, over a bright-patterned vest, all of which decorative trumpery served the purpose of varnish to a very ugly picture, hightening the distinctness of every bad point. His errand, to obtain the use of the town-hall for the delivery of a lecture on animal magnetism, being speedily accomplished, he took his leave.

"Wynn," said I, as the door closed upon him, "do you remember Mark Tufts, who was convicted of burglary in Charleston, and who afterward escaped from the State Prison?"

"Yes," answered Wynn; "and I could not think of whom this man reminds me; yes, it is of Mark Tufts."

"It is Tufts himself," I replied. "I recognized him before he had uttered three sentences. I came across the room just now to look for the scar of a wound on the left cheek, given him by a companion in a drunken broil. The mark is there. And I know that the little finger and the first joint from the one next it are missing from the hand which he carries in a sling, and which he avers to have been hurt in a recent railroad accident."

"Pierson E. Leffingwell," was elaborately engraved on the card with which he had introduced himself. I looked from the window; the man had crossed the street and was standing on the piazza of the Epping House. Presently he entered, and shortly after reappeared, accompanied by a showily dressed woman and a young girl; in the appearance of the latter I remarked nothing except peahaps extreme fragility.

A programme indicated that at the close of the lecture some interesting demonstrations would be exhibited. Mrs. and Miss Louise Leffingwell, it was stated, were both mediums, and the former gifted with remarkable powers of reading the future.

We decided at once to "assist" at this prelection. The man's extreme villainy and audacity made him interesting. Indeed, so entire had been the popular conviction, in the trial to which I have referred, of the man's deliberate, vindictive malice, that there had been felt a very general disappointment that his sentence was not more severe.

Not a very large audience, of course, was to be expected in a place like Epping; but it was a pretty fair turnout—several hundreds—and they were mostly collected before Mrs. Leffingwell and the young lady made their appearance. On a platform at one side of the hall were placed a table with lights and several chairs. Mr. Leffingwell came in, arranged these, withdrew again, and soon returned conducting his assistants. The woman seated herself in a bustling, important way, arranging and rearranging her dress. The girl took her place quietly, without raising her eyes, until the falling of a window, which had not been properly fastened; then she lifted them a moment, with a startled, expectant look. I observed the group closely, for I had begun to grow interested in them.

The lecture was a tissue of trashy plagiarism, through which what the man would be at was not clearly perceptible. It was evident, however, that he had himself a sort of grotesque faith in what he was trying to say; a kind of trembling belief involved in his diabolism. And this suggested to me a plan for the solution of a query which had entered my mind; how far, namely, that slight young girl, sitting there with an air of such utter abstraction, was a voluntary accomplice of Mr. and Mrs. Leffingwell. That *they* were well matched admitted scarcely a doubt.

Not so the girl claimed by the Leffingwells as their daughter. She looked at most fourteen, and might be a year or two younger. Her face was too pale, but the features were exquisite in outline; the brow low, with shadowy chestnut hair; the eyes, blue, were so large and fringed with such thick, long lashes, that they seemed to make half her face. There was an occasional slight compression of the under lip that showed her to be ill at ease. She wore no ornaments.

Of course I do not pretend in any way to account for the phenomena I am about to describe. No theory that ever came in my way has seemed to me to bear adequate credentials. In most instances, too, which have been related to me, I have felt myself compelled to doubt facts and references. I will give an unvarnished statement of occurrences, premising only that I had previously, and precisely when I had found myself in a mood similar to that which I have described as particularly belonging to me on this day, been able to exert the influence to which have been given the epithets magnetic, odic and the like, over some very refractory subjects.

At the close of Mr. Leffingwell's declamatory farrago, he came to the front of the platform and proposed, for the more satisfactory demonstration of his science, to experiment on any one or several among his auditors who might solicit proof in their own persons. A middle-aged man of solid aspect and a boy of sixteen presented themselves. Directing them to be seated in chairs on the right of the staging, and observing that he would begin with the elder individual, he took his station nearly opposite and commenced his craft.

I commenced too, and in earnest. For about three minutes, during which I felt my concentrative power—I know no better name for it—growing stronger, I perceived no outward token of success; but then there was a perceptible toning down, a manifest smoldering of the audacity of his look. Let me endeavor to describe my own experience at the time.

It seemed as if I projected a circle of influence extending to an indefinite distance from the man, and inclosing him as a centre. The circumference, irregular at first, and wavering, it was my effort to integrate, and then with a steady, tidal pulsation to contract toward and around the person I was endeavoring to control. It was in my favor that he, intent on his own purpose, was unaware of mine. I was succeeding—nearer and nearer came the inclosing wave—I saw it become faintly luminous, while points of lambent, bluish flame projected from it inward; a needle of light glided toward his hand—he rubbed it hastily—the next moment the faint blue circle, invisible to all but myself, was contracted to a hazy, luminous, irregular centre. My aim was accomplished; his eyelids quivered, then drooped, and with a slow, audible respiration, he sat back in his chair, rigid and white.

I breathed freely then, and I became aware that two persons were intently watching me; one was Wynn, whom I had taken into my confidence at the outset; with a glance he directed my attention to my other observer, the young girl on the platform. Her hands were firmly clasped, her lips slightly apart, and her dilated eyes, fixed full upon me, expressed an indescribable blending of pleading and terror.

But my work with Leffingwell was not done; the audience had perceived the change in his countenance, but supposed it the result of his own efforts. Now, however, they began to suspect some counter-plot. Wynn, well known to the whole assembly, broke the silence with a few words.

"It happens that an individual possessing a higher degree of the power to which Mr. Leffingwell lays claim is paesent this evening, so that the fowler is apparently caught in his own snare."

Several exclamations of "Good! Let the gentleman come forward," were the response.

I did not, however, leave my place, but asked to be allowed to interrogate Mr. Leffingwell; an immediate and perfect stillness succeeded. The replies were made by Leffingwell with deliberate distinctness.

My first query was, "Were you, six years ago, in Concord, New Hampshire?"

Answer—"I was."

"Will you allow me to look at your left hand?"

He replied by withdrawing it from the sling which supported it, unwrapping from it the enveloping handkerchief, and held it out. The fourth finger and a part of the third were wanting.

"Is Leffingwell the name by which you were known in Concord?"

"It is not."

"Is the young woman who accompanies you a relative either of yourself or of Mrs. Leffingwell?"

"Of neither."

"Is she voluntarily associated with you?"

"No."

"What is her real name?"

"Janet Ware.

"Why is she thus connected with you?"

"She believes herself to be Mrs. Leffingwell's niece."

She supposes this through the agency of yourself and Mrs. Leffingwell?

"Through our agency."

At this juncture Janet Ware, since such was the girl's name, who had listened with intense interest to every word of our colloquy, made an attempt to rise. Mrs. Leffingwell arrested her motion, at the same time addressing to her a whispered remark.

I spoke to the woman then with a degree of confidence for which I felt full warrant: "Mrs. Leffingwell, let me assure you that it will be for your interest, your own and Mr. Leffingwell's, to remain passive." There was more, probably, in my tones than in my words, for the woman cowered and desisted.

The girl spoke with a passionate energy which set fear aside: "I am not with them of my own will, God knows! They said they had a claim to me, that they were my only relatives, and I feared it was true. Thank God, it is not true! Do not, oh, do not let them take me away with them!"

I am unused to the melting mood, but I confess the girl's words and tones appealed to me as no acting ever did. Indeed, the effect on all present was electric.

Wynn spoke in a low tone with his sister, who sat next him, and both arose and went toward the platform. Miss Wynn addressed Janet Ware, who gazed in her face searchingly a moment and then clung to her arm.

I resumed my dialogue with Mr. Leffingwell.

"Has Miss Ware relatives? and, if any, who are they?"

"An uncle, her mother's brother, Paul Williams."

"Where is he now?"

"In Boston."

And now, reader mine, if you doubt whether all this be very convincing, I acknowledge the reasonableness of your doubts, but then and there I did not take time to weigh the matter. It was, however, no part of my plan to establish the identity of Leffingwell and Mark Tufts, even if such a result had been possible. I decided to withdraw the influence, which, as all experimenters in this bizarre branch of psychology are aware, is comparatively an easy process. The man awoke, much as from an ordinary sleep, looked about him, and finally, as he recognized the place and missed Janet, with whom Wynn and his sister had withdrawn, his features assumed a ludicrous mixture of bravado and consternation, visibly heightened as I approached him. Intimidation, though, was not my sole object. I spoke to him in a tone audible to himself only.

"You are foiled with your own weapons, Tufts," said I. "There are several of us who know you; I have no personal grudge against you, and if you are discreet—this return to your native State scarcely looks like it—you will not delay to make the distance between yourself and the State Prison wider than it is now. You have not exposed yourself to-night, but you have put it in our power to expose you at a moment's warning."

He scrutinized my features rapidly; I premitted it a moment, and then walked away. He exchanged a few sentences with Mrs. Leffingwell, and then approaching the audience, assured them that it was not his fault if an entertainment different from that laid down in the programme had been offered them this evening. That he hoped to meet them again to-morrow evening, when he would resume the subject, and, he trusted, convince the most skeptical that neither himself nor Mrs. Leffingwell urged claims of any kind which they were unable satisfactorily to establish.

I doubted if they would let him go, but they did, I presume on account of the presence of Mrs. Leffingwell.

The next morning the Leffingwells were gone. They had taken the midnight train down. If they waited they might have had Wynn's company, for he went to Boston in the morning train. As he had arranged previously to go at this time, and as his usual stopping place was the Revere House, the drama of the preceding evening did not probably influence him in these circumstances, but it may have furnished the motive which prompted him to inquire of the clerk if Mr. Paul Williams were among the guests, and the reply being affirmative, it may have induced him to search out that gentleman.

The result was the confirmation in each particular of the items elicited from Tufts.

Janet Ware was the daughter of Mr. Williams' only sister, who had married, and with her husband removed to Illinois. Their sole child was Janet, and when she had attained her twelfth year both her parents fell victims to that terrible scourge, cholera. A neighbor had taken home the child, and written to Mr. Williams a letter which had never reached its destination. A year afterward Mr. and Mrs. Leffingwell, on a tour through the Western States, had accidentally encountered Janet, and discovered in her such a susceptibility to the odic influence, so termed by Mr. Leffingwell, as to make her a very desirable acquisition. She was timid and easily wrought upon, and the myth of kinship, invented on the spur of the moment, had been overpowering.

The child had a tolerably hard discipline, though it might have been worse. For the six months and more that she had been wandering about, good care had been taken that she should find no opportunity of escape, and entire seclusion, except when under the eye of Mr. and Mrs. Leffingwell, secured to her at least a degree of immunity from bad influeuces.

Mrs. Williams was induced to accompany Wynn on his return to Epping; and when she saw Janet, who bore her mother's name, her strong resemblance to that mother was convincing proof that her sister's child was before him.

I have since seen a full length portrait by Sully of Mrs. Ware before her marriage. I should unhesitatingly have pronounced it an incomparable likeness of Janet, or, as she is now, Mrs. Wynn. There were just the same large, shadowy, violet eyes, fringed with lashes of uncommon length and richness; the same low, pearly brow and profuse brown, waving hair, with golden lights on it; the same faint tinge on the cheek, just like the inside of a sea shell; the same curve of the bright red lip; the same poise of the head on the white, slender neck. A little sad, I should say, the face is, but Elinor, Wynn's sister, now my wife, affirms that Janet is as cheerful a little sprite as ever gladdened a man's hearthstone.

A Chapter on Oysters.

The oyster, when spawning, does not cast its eggs like other fish, but dissolves, as it were, a part of its own body, which passes off in long, slender threads, as fine as a spider's web, upon which are congregated millions of little eggs, not visible to the naked eye, but which, when put under a powerful magnifying glass, astonish the beholder by their number. It is estimated that about seventy per cent. of the spawn is destroyed by fish, and about ten per cent. from other causes, leaving twenty per cent. to find their way into market. These little seed cling to whatever they touch, generally old oysters; and the many little shells one often sees clinging to large oysters are but the growth of these seeds. When oysters have spawned in a clear space, and free from fish enemies, their growth is very rapid until they attain the size of a quarter of a dollar, and it is at this period of their existence that the oystermen take them for transplanting. The shells are very thin, and the inside meat scarcely larger than a shirt-button, and having the rest of the shell filled with a milky fluid, which, in time, forms the body of the fish. Oysters, after they are transplanted, are, with a few exceptions, not fit to eat under three years. It might be supposed that the oyster, with its hard shell, was free from danger, but such is not the case. He has two deadly enemies—the star-fish and the borer. The former will fasten an the mouth of an oyster, and in a short time suck the life out of him. The other, with his little saw and gimlet bill, bores through his shell, and, once through, the oyster is soon destroyed.

Anecdote of Professor Snell.

An Amherst correspondent of the St. Louis *Journal* tells the following little story: Speaking of finances reminds me of a capital story they tell of Professor Snell. Snell has been professor of mathematics in Amherst College from time immemorial. He is nearly as old as Methuselah was when he built the ark, and I presume he knows more about arks now than Methuselah did. Snell, in common with the other instructors, drew a very small salary—$800 a year, I believe. After the war the wealth began to roll in upon Amherst College. This man gave $50,000, that man another $50,000, and so on till the coffers were filled to overflowing. Then the college trustees concluded to raise the salaries of the professors, and from $800 they put it to $2,500 per annum. Snell was sitting in his study when his wife came in to announce the good news. He was poring over a well-thumbed mathematical treatise. "Ebenezer!" said she, "what do you think? They've done it!" "Done it!" said he, "done what? who?" "Why, the trustees! They've raised your salary to $2,500 a year!" Snell's face became radiant. He threw down his book, jumped up and hugged his wife. "Thank God, Elmira!" said he, "now we can have a codfish!"

Present Duty.

The way to make easy times is as clear as daylight.

Let every man or woman who owes money pay it at once, if it is possible.

Be willing to make a sacrifice in order to meet promptly all your engagements.

Stop grumbling at the faults or mistakes of others, and attend faithfully to your own affairs.

Deal fairly, leniently, and cheerfully with all persons who owe you or are in pecuniary trouble.

If you are out of debt, thank the Lord; and then go around among your friends, and enemies too, if you have them, and render them all the assistance in your power.

Don't hoard your money; but loan it or use it to relieve the needy, on the same principle as you would give bread to the needy in a day of famine.

Do what you can in every way to relieve pecuniary distress, to check the current of financial embarrassments and restore public confidence.

If you are a bank officer or director, don't be cross a minute. Smile, as a Christian duty, from morning till night. Give an encouraging word, if possible, to all, and by all means strain every nerve to help all who need it.

Touched his Heart.

One of the things you read of recently occurred in Wilmington, Del. A man was detected hurrying away from a butcher's stall with a steak which he had stolen under his coat. A policeman followed him to his home, and peeping through the window, saw him give the steak to his children, who devoured it raw. Upon report of this being made to the butcher, his bosom so glowed with benevolent smypathy, that instead of prosecuting, he sent the starving family a large basket of meat and a little cash to buy wood to cook it.

The Transits of Venus.

The Transit of 1874 of Great Importance Scientifically.

The history of the transits of Venus is not without its interest. When Kepler, in 1627, had completed the "Rudolphine Tables" (Rudolph II. being Emperor of Bohemia), he was in a better position to calculate the motions of the planets. His first important discovery was that Venus would traverse the sun's disc on December 6, 1631. This, in a little tract, he published to the world in 1629. His calculations were that the ingress would take place at sunset. Gassendi, a French astronomer, doubting the accuracy of Kepler's calculations, began his watch on the 4th, and continued it to the 7th. Both he and Kepler were unsuccessful. The calculations were only approximately true. It is now known that the transit occurred during the night of December 6, 1631. His calculations were, therefore, correct.

The next transit of Venus (the first actually observed), took place November 24, 1639. Kepler had not foreseen it. He had said that after 1631 none would take place till 1761. But far off in England, where court and parliament were engaged in a quarrel that finally led to civil war, there was a boy of nineteen who had got hold of the Rudolphine Tables. Jeremiah Horrocks, of Hoole, a rural village fifteen miles from Liverpool, discovered, as he thought, an error in Kepler's prediction, and set himself at work to verify his suspicion. The tables indicated that on the approaching 24th of November the planet would cross the heavens a little below the sun. By some older tables it was predicted that this would occur above the sun. The thought struck the boy that the mean of the two results would show Venus actually on the sun. Further calculations confirmed his hopes. A transit upon which no human eyes had ever looked, and which the great astronomer of the age had postponed till four generations at least should have passed away, was to occur within ten days. Horrocks had not the means of making his discovery known, save to an amateur astronomer, William Crabtree, a neighbor and friend.

Both the young men prepared to watch for the phenomenon—the one at Hoole, the other at Broughton. Horrocks had watched all Saturday (23d) to give wide margin for allowance of errors. Nothing appeared. Sunday came and he resumed his gaze. But he was a religious man, and to be absent from church services on the Lord's day, even to make a discovery that would benefit in future time millions of his race, was to him a sin. He therefore left his telescope and screen, and went to church. As soon as he was again at leisure—that is at one-quarter past three in the afternoon—he resumed his labors. Shortly the planet appeared like a black globe upon the sun's disc and moved across it from east to west. Here his own account of the phenomenon: "At this time an opening in the clouds, which rendered the sun distinctly visible, seemed as if Divine Providence, encouraged my aspirations, when O most gratifying spectacle! the object of so many earnest wishes, I perceived a new spot of unusual magnitude and of a perfectly round form that had just wholly entered upon the left limb of the sun, so that the margin of the sun and spot coincided with each other, forming the angle of contact." Owing to the near approach of sunset, Horrocks was unable to observe the transit longer than half an hour. But enough; he had seen it, followed it, measured and transcribed it, and had made his name immortal.

Crabtree, on the contrary, had been watching his screen in the darkened room during the whole day. Up to nearly evening the sun had been obscured by thick clouds, without a break since the morning, and the weary watcher, well-nigh hopeless, was about giving up in despair, when, just before sunset, as if a veil had been drawn aside from the heavens, the face of the great luminary, with the planet crawling over it, was plainly depicted on the screen. The young astronomer was entranced. He lost sight of everything—measurements, time, drawing and colors—in his extremity of delight. But the vision, though it was only momentary, remained so clear upon his mind that he was able afterwards to project a correct diagram from the memory.

One hundred and twenty-two years brought the world to June 5, 1761, and thousands of eager faces in many parts of Europe and Asia were gazing on the second recognized transit of Venus across the sun. Halley had now suggested that, by accurate observations at distant places, the solar parallax be ascertained. For reasons which have ever been unaccountable the whole affair was a failure. Observations did not coincide nor did observers agree, and it has long been fortunate for mankind that the results derived from another transit have been approximately reliable.

Of the extensive preparations made for observing the last transit just alluded to, we have already spoken. On June 3, 1769, there were on the watch better men, and in use more perfect instruments. Cook, the celebrated circumnavigator, who afterwards lost his life at Otaheite, made the events of the Sandwich Islands observations known to the world by his published "Voyages." The reports of the French Academy of Sciences, the "memoirs" of what was done by the Italian astronomers, and papers furnished by *savans* at Madrid and St. Petersburgh, have all been before the world for a century, and the observations they record were long looked upon as trustworthy. They were, in fact, discussed by all the principal mathematicians in Europe, and Lalande collected and published them as a whole in a treatise on the subject.

The results of these observations were, on the whole, accordant.

In 1824, Encke, a celebrated German astronomer, published two elaborate treatises, scrutinizing the observations both of 1761 and 1769. His definite result for the solar parallax was 8″ .578. This value was accepted. For nearly half a century it has been taken as the best data for the sun's distance from the earth. Astronomical works and philosophical lectures, popular treatises and school-books, sermons from the pulpit and parental teachings at the fireside, have all taken the fact as fixed that the sun is distant from the earth ninety-five millions of miles.

Let us now return to the necessity of perfect observations being made on the approaching transits of Venus in 1874 and 1882. Dr. Hooker, in his address to the British Association four years ago, remarked that "while fully admitting, and proudly, as every scientific man ought, that astronomy is the most certain in its methods and results of all sciences, that she has called forth some of the highest efforts of the intellect, and that her results far transcend in grandeur those of any other science. I think we may hesitate before we therefore admit her queenship, her perfection, or her sole claims to interpretation and to prophecy. No science is really perfect; certainly not that which lately erred two millions of miles in so fundamental a datum as the earth's distance from the sun."

No doubt similar views are held by others, and the fact cannot be denied that astronomers are now generally agreed that the hitherto received value of the sun's distance ought to be considerably modified. The theories of astronomy, however, are less in fault than the incorrectness of heavenly observations, whenever such a mistake is made. That errors are almost unavoidable—even with the utmost care, when the gaze is directed into the star-depths—will be manifest, if the reader will remember that four millions of miles of the sun's distance from the earth are represented by the angular measurement of three-tenths of a second of an arc, or the apparent breadth of a human hair one hundred and twenty-five feet distant.

No solar phenomenon has ever been awaited with such interest as is that which is to occur December 8, 1874. If the observations which will be made upon this transit of Venus should be successful; or, in other words, if the actual distance of the sun from the earth be accurately ascertained, it will be the noblest triumph which the human mind has ever achieved in the domain of physical science.

Cuba from the Pulpit.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in a sermon, said of the Virginius matter: "There is no question of the horrible nature of the outrage. Had it been done in the heat of battle it would have been horrible, but it was coolly, deliberately infamous. It was a brute love for blood. It is as bad a thing as has happened in my day. If such things are to be permitted, then the devil is stronger on earth than Christ."

Mr. Beecher added: "Deeply as I sympathize with this cause, and I have had my heart in it since its inception, still I do not think that our Government should be driven into action by the disorganized clamor of the people. It is bound to act with respect to the relations of this country with every other country. It should decree such wise things that it shall be considered a leader among nations. We must not seek the gratification of a moment's anger. Spain has been the victor and the victim of ages. It is a land full of noble influences and of debasing passions. This great nation is now herself seeking to rise. If, now, we can punish the monsters of Cuba in such a way as to strengthen the hands of the republicans in Spain, let us do it. But if we find that our flag has been insulted in Cuba, and the responsible Spanish Government cannot or will not put a stop to such abomination, then let the hand of justice fall. Let it so fall as to give safety, knowledge, and freedom to the long-suffering island; but let it not be in passion, nor in the mad riot of an excited people. Whatever is done, let it be done with deliberation, and without cruelty. May it be for America to quench the fires of war, not to kindle them. If God has put into Columbia's hand the bitter medicine for the nations, may it not be administered with wrath, fury, and revenge."

Something Like Sport.

We have just had an exciting chase after three bears, says the Renovo, Pa., *Record.* Rev. Bell first came in contact with them on what is called the "Bank," near Goodman's mill, when he immediately gave the alarm, and the neighboring people—men, women, and children—with guns and dogs, gave rapid chase. The first and largest bear was shot while in the act of demolishing several of the dogs. Then followed the most exciting time imaginable. The second bear was surrounded in the creek, nearly opposite the parsonage, and a number of shots were fired in quick succession, but without effect, when Mr. Goodman, with club in hand, and one of his dogs, waded in and met the bear in mid-water, and the battle commenced in earnest. Shrieks of terror went up from the women and children on the bank; guns were exploded in mid-air; hardy lumbermen trembled for the fate of the man and dog in the water, while the crowd on the bank with one accord gave directions as to where to hit the bear next, &c. A Mr. Campbell then rushed to the rescue, and with one shot from his rifle put an end to the strife, and bruin was dragged to the shore. The two bears now lay dead upon the bank, and the excited and terror-stricken crowd gathered around, each with clubs and stones ready to renew the fight should the dead come to life. The third bear is still at large, but is destined to meet a similar fate. At Oleona, back of Henry Anderson's residence, one Saturday recently, eight bears emerged from the woods. Chase was made by Mr. Yerger and another gentleman, who succeeded in killing two of them and mortally wounding a third. The mountains are now alive with excited hunters, and the chances of the remaining bears are slim.

Opinion of an Old Sea Dog.

Admiral Porter has been giving his views on the Cuban question. We quote:

"If our flag," said he, "doesn't protect the deck it waves over, we had better haul it in." "After all," said he, "our guns are more respected than our flag, and if a disposition to use them a little more was shown it might be better for the flag." Spain is now crippled and weak, and is therefore to be pitied," said he, "and it wouldn't be creditable to us to force a war upon her, but the principle for which, under circumstances infinitely more hazardous, we went to war in 1812 must be maintained. Spain, moreover, is now republican, and President Castelar is our friend, from whom we may expect a vigorous effort toward ample reparation." The Admiral furthermore thinks that the Home Government of Spain will be terribly shocked by this news from Cuba. He expressed himself as well satisfied that our Government will exhaust every measure proper in the case, and felt that a proper degree of diplomatic courtesy should and would be observed in the case, whatever the ultimate designs of the Washington authorities may be. "A proper showing of politeness," said he, "is always commendable, even as a preliminary to the operation of knocking a man down."

New Pavement.

A new street pavement has been tried in San Francisco. It is called "hydrocarbolized brick," and is made of bricks of a soft, porous nature, which are boiled in coal tar, which renders them tough and nearly as hard as granite. A road-bed is made by leveling the sand and packing it with water. A layer of prepared brick is then laid flatwise, each brick being dipped in boiling tar as it is put down. This is overlaid by a second course of prepared brick placed close together edgewise, each brick dipped as before. The interstices are then filled with boiling tar, and the whole covered with a thin layer of screened gravel. The cost is about thirty-six or thirty-seven cents per square foot.

WORK DEMANDED.—A mass meeting of working men was held at Tammany Hall, New York, to demand work for the unemployed laborers and mechanics on the public works of this city. There were about 800 present, and it was insisted that work by the city should be given the poor.

The Law of Longevity.

At the meeting of the American Board Health Association, a paper was read by Dr. Nathan Allen, of Lowell, Mass., upon what he denominated the "Law of Longevity." In this essay some new and, if true, very important views were presented. This gentleman has devoted special attention for many years to physiology in its bearings upon the the changes and increase of population, and is the author of several pamphlets upon this and kindred subjects, which have attracted much attention.

He maintains that nature has established a great law of increase, which applies not only to the human race, but prevails with modified conditions throughout the whole animal and vegetable kingdom. This law is based in physiology upon the perfectionism of structure and harmony of function, or, in other words, that every organ in the system should be perfect in its structure, and that all should perform fully their respective functions in harmony with each other. Upon this same basis or foundation Dr. Allen places the law of longevity, and in the paper referred to adduced many striking facts and arguments in its favor, of which we can give only a brief synopsis. The existence of such a law is supported by all the well-known truths in Physiology and Pathology. Every change from a normal to an abnormal state, or in the prevention and cure of disease, affords evidence of such a law.

The pre-requisites to, or necessary conditions of longevity, Dr. Allen discussed under three heads: first, sound constitution; second, laws of inheritance, and third, obedience to the laws of hygiene. In order to secure good health and long life, a sound and well-balanced physical organization is found indispensable. But where is our guide or standard to test this soundness or balance? We have only approximations towards this standard, and a great diversity of opinions respecting them, because there is no universal type or perfect model upon which to base our judgments.

In some respects the human body, in its normal state, may be compared to a perfect machine made of many complicated parts. How different the working or running of such a machine from that of one imperfectly constructed and unequally balanced? The one seldom needs repairs; the other, frequently. It is so in referance to the body. Whenever a certain organ or class of organs are relatively too large or too small, or are exercised too much or not enough, causing a want of harmony in their action, there must be greater liability to disease. How often it happens that some slight derangement or trifling weakness operates as an entering wedge to the most serious and dangerous diseases? Hence the importance of a sound and well-balanced constitution, and the nearer the approximation can be made to it the better. This is indispensable, not only for good health, but for long life. But such a constitution can be secured only from long-lived ancestry. This accords with universal experience, as well as with all the principles of physiology. If we apply the well-known law, that "like begets like," to the healthiest families found, and observe it through several generations, the result will be, that we obtain very sound and healthy constitutions.

Longevity is not dependent so much upon climate or food or employment as upon the physical organization itself. It is true these have a powerful influence upon health, but they are secondary agents. The general law exists in the body, and not outside. The laws of inheritance are a part of it; so are the principles of hygiene. It is not a mere theory or speculative hypothesis, but can be easily comprehended and applied. There is one place where it can be made of incalculable value, viz., in the matter of life insurance. It furnishes the medical examiner a standard of organization of which the constitution of all persons applying for life insurance can be compared, enabling him to judge very correctly what are the deviations from the normal standard; then, what are the liabilities to disease, and what are the probabilities of long life?

It points out the true sources and means of health and life, and that there is no chance or mystery in them. It shows that all the changes that occur in the human system are governed by law; that disease of whatever character, or wherever found, is a violation of law, and all treatment, whether provided by Nature or not, must be viewed as an agent to repair the injury. To describe all the various ways in which this law of longevity may be practically applied, would require, said the writer, a volume. The closing paragraph of this paper was as follows: It expounds correctly the great laws of inheritance which furnish the groundwork—the prerequisite, for good health and long life. It teaches the absolute necessity in the outset of possessing a sound constitution—a well-balanced organization. It shows the relation and importance which human agency holds in propogating a sound and healthy stock. It presents constantly before us for imitation that perfect standard and image in which man was created, together with an embodiment of those laws and conditions with which we must comply in order to secure the greatest amount of happiness and the longest duration of life. It teaches every individual more clearly what are the peculiarities and weaknesses of his own constitution, as well as what are his particular dangers or liabilities to disease. It is this exact, this definite and personal knowledge that may be turned to the greatest account in the preservation of health. If every individual could thus be made thoroughly acquainted with his own physiology, together with the laws of hygiene in his own case, we should soon see a most surprising diminution of sickness as well as of early mortality.

Newspapers.

Their value is by no means appreciated, but the rapidity with which people are waking up to their necessity and usefulness is one of the significant signs of the times. Few families are now content without their newspaper. The county newspaper is eagerly sought and its contents as eagerly devoured.

Newspapers are also valuable to material prosperity. They advertise the village, county, or locality. They spread before the reader a map on which may be traced character, design and progress. If a stranger calls at a hotel he first inquires for the village newspaper; if a friend comes from a distance, the very next thing after family greeting, he inquires for your village or county paper, and you feel discomfitted if you are unable to find a late copy, and confounded if you are compelled to say you do not take it.

Newspapers are just as necessary to fit a man for his true position in life as food or raiment. Show us a ragged, barefooted boy rather than an ignorant one. His head will cover his feet in after life if he is well supplied with newspapers. Show us the child who is eager for newspapers. He will make his mark in the world if you gratify that desire for knowledge. Other things being equal, it is a rule that never fails.

Give your children newspapers.

The Spanish Warfare.

Hon. S. S. Cox, in his address to the Cuban meeting, said:

This question is one which concerns our Government and flag. It does not go to the enfranchisement of Cuba. That is incidental and consequential. It has in it none of the elements of sympathy. What, then, is the reparation? Is the loss of the vessel only to be made good? Are the lives of the butcher Burriel and his mob of volunteers to be demanded? Will that restore the life of Fry or of Ryan or the men who were sacred under our flag? Is not the remedy one which reaches further? Is our flag nothing? Nothing to commerce? Is it only a dish-rag, or an emblem of power? This inquiry is one that turns us back to the peculiar rule of Spain in Cuba. The power of Spain has been for a century dying on our continent; but as she has retreated from the hemisphere her skirts have been bedragged and clogged with gore. The last massacre is but the horrible and damnable iteration of thousands of other butcheries. Since October, 1868, when the insurrection began, Spain has waged relentless war. In 1869 we had the record then of 107,000 Spanish troops sent out to conquer 1,500,000 people. There were infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, marines, and volunteers, not to speak of fifty vessels of war with over 200 guns, and since then probably as many troops more. In such a warfare, so extensive and prolonged, one might have supposed that the laws of moderation and humanity, as laid dewn by Vattel for such cases, would obtain. But it has been a war without pity, without remorse. Rapacity and despotism, confiscation and butchery, have added daily significance to the flag of Spain, which—red and yellow—is a river of blood between margins of gold. There are no prisoners in this war. Whether taken on sea or land, death—sudden and horrible—death with mutilation, death without even the consolations of religion to the condemned. These volunteer fiends would not even allow the Bishop sent from Spain to land at Havana, because he believed in giving to the dying patriot the holy sacrament. Look at this book of blood which I hold in my hand—"Martyrs of Liberty in Cuba!" See the numbers of those executed from 1868 to 1871. There are 1,828, whose names and residences are given, and from the Spanish official record. Here are 2,650 names whose fate is unrecorded. Sixty-one dedicated in death to the garrotte! The rest of the list are of the condemned and transported. Bloody annals. How much of terrible suffering do these victims represent? God knows! Nearly 5,000 persons not killed on the battle-field. Others condemned who are absent; among them both sexes, many of them upon the chain-gang. Do you wonder, then, at such atrocities as those the other day at Santiago? Wonder no more when you read the sanguinary orders of the various Captains General. On March 24, 1869, Dulce orders all vessels "in Spanish waters or upon the high seas near the island" to be seized and the men on board to be treated as pirates, and, without regard to their number, to be immediately executed. In April following the Tiger of Jiguani, Valmaseda, at Bayamo, issues an order that "every man above fifteen years of age, away from home and without a justified motive, shall be shot." The habitations are to be burned and the women to be forcibly ejected if found away from their homes, and what not of brutal despotism. It curdles the blood to read or ponder over these diabolical orders, so infernally executed. Was there no protest made by our Government? Yes. In the following August Gen. Grant instructed our Minister to say to Spain that the time had come when the struggle should be carried on in a more humane manner. In October, 1869, Mr. Fish told the Spanish Minister that on the score of humanity and neighborhood foreign intervention was justifiable. So, too, there was special protest against seizure on the high seas, emphatic and cogent, on paper.

Importance of Continuous Advertising.

The following good illustration of the manner in which advertising pays lately occurred in our experience. One of our patrons, who makes paper machinery, had a card in the *Journal*, the time of insertion on which had expired. A bill was sent for the same, with a request to know whether the advertisement should be continued. After quite a long delay, a reply in the affirmative was received, which came almost on the day of publication, so that the card barely escaped being left out in the succeeding number of the paper. A short time later one of our large mill-owners, wishing to buy some machinery like that made by the firm in question, looked through the *Journal*, and having his attention attracted by their card, wrote at once, and gave them an order, adding that if this was filled satisfactorily he would in a short time largely increase it. But for the fact that renewal of the advertisement came just at that time, other parties would doubtless have obtained these orders, the profits on which amounted to far more than the cost of the card for a whole year. It is not necessary to mention the names of the parties concerned, though we are quite willing to do so, if it is desired, but the incident is one among hundreds which show the value of continuous advertising.—*Boston Journal.*

Church Property in the United States.

The ninth census reports the aggregate amount of church property in the United States in 1870 at $354,483,581, against $171,397,932 in 1860 and $87,328,801 in 1850. The distribution of this property among the several religious sects in 1870 was as follows:

Baptist (regular)	$39,229,221
Baptist (other)	2,378,977
Christian	6,425,137
Congregational	25,069,698
Episcopal, Protestant	36,514,549
Evangelical Association	2,301,650
Friends	3,939,560
Jewish	5,155,234
Lutheran	14,917,747
Methodist	69,854,121
Miscellaneous	135,650
Moravian (*Unitas Fratrum*)	709,100
Mormon	656,750
New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian)	869,700
Presbyterian (regular)	47,828,732
Presbyterian (other)	5,436,524
Reformed Church in America	10,359,255
Reformed Church in United States	5,775,215
Roman Catholic	60,985,566
Second Advent	306,240
Shaker	86,900
Spiritualist	100,150
Unitarian	6,282,675
United Brethren in Christ	1,819,810
Universalist	5,692,325
Unknown (Local Missions)	687,800
Unknown (Union)	965,295
Total	$354,483,581

TEACHERS' SALARIES.—New York city has fixed the maximum annual salary of the male principals of grammar schools at $3,000, of male vice-principals at $2,500, of male first assistants at $2,000, and of other male assistants at $1,000. It is also provided that the maximum salary of female principals shall be $2,000; of female vice-principals, $1,500; of female first assistants (if instructing classes of a particular grade), $1,000, and of other female assistants, an amount ranging from $500 to $800.

It is proposed to abolish the office of Railroad Commissioner in Vermont.

An Exciting Deer Hunt.

A Struggle with a Wounded Buck in the Water---The Hunter Diving for his Life.

Curley Pete Quick, noted as a hunter among a family of famous hunters, had an exciting adventure with a wounded buck in Big Log Tavern Pond, Penn., He was on a runway, and an immense five prong buck ran into the pond, near where he stood. Quick jumped into his boat, and followed the deer, discharging both barrels of his rifle at the animal. He says he "hit it bad," but it kept right on. Redoubling his efforts, he sent his boat alongside the deer. It had got far out into the pond, which at that spot is half a mile wide, and very deep. Quick had dropped his rifle in the bottom of the boat, without reloading. He thought the buck was so badly wounded that he could dispatch it with his knife. He seized it by one of its horns and tried to hold it, but the deer plunged at the same time, and the horn broke off, throwing the hunter backward, and almost capsizing the boat.

Regaining his equilibrium, Quick again seized the deer by the horns. The buck whirled suddenly and pulled Quick out of the boat. He landed squarely on the deer's back, still retaining his hold on its horns. He was in a perilous position, a long way from land, and his boat lying bottom side up. He knew from experience the danger of a hand-to-hand contest with a wounded deer, on land or water. If he could hold his position on the deer's back, he hoped to be carried safely ashore. But the deer, by a sudden ducking of his head, threw the hunter over his head in front of him, and the next instant struck him with his fore feet. Quick saw that he must fight for his life. Drawing his knife he closed with the now frantic animal. He plunged the knife into the deer's neck twice, and then it slipped from his hand and sank, leaving him defenceless.

The deer meantime had not remitted in the least his mode of warfare, and Quick's clothing was almost entirely stripped from him. Finding that he stood no possible chance with the buck, he dove from its sight, and coming up some distance off, made for the nearest shore. The deer did not follow, but took the shore at another point and lost no time in leaving Quick and the pond far behind him. The hunter found himself in a most pitiable plight. He was nearly naked and benumbed with cold. Moreover, he was on the side of the pond opposite his cabin, and was obliged to walk half way round, through the underbrush, before he could reach it. His wounds were painful, but not serious. The buck was found dead the next day a quarter of a mile away.

Many Cubans Arrested.

When the City of New York arrived at Havana, says a correspondent, a portion of her passengers were arrested immediately on landing. Among those thus arrested was a niece of Aldama, who was searched for letters supposed to be concealed on her person. Correspondence implicating a score of the principal Cuban families in the island was found. No attempt has apparently been made to conceal the plans intended to be conveyed in cypher. The names and plans of the conspirators were all found. An expressman named Bambalier in Havana, who was in the confidence of the Cubans, had gone on board to obtain similar criminal correspondence and had also concealed a number of letters in his under-garments, but on coming up from the hold to go ashore he saw what had been the fate of the other extemporized post-carrier and endeavored to throw them overboard. Some lodged, however, in the guards, and were thus seen by the police, who rescued those that had fallen in the water, and when Bambalier appeared he was arrested and hurried away with the other prisoners to Fort Cabana, which is a fortress corresponding to the Morro Castle, at the other end of the town. He was to have been shot the next morning, and the writer's informant had little doubt, so great was the feeling against the insurrectionists, that the order was carried out. What especially embittered the Spaniards against Bambalier was that he had always been a conspirator, and had only just been released from the Isle of Pines, where he had been confined the past eighteen months for offences similar to this last offence.

The arrest of Bambalier and the Cubans who arrived on the City of New York was the signal for the immediate arrest of forty of the principal Cuban citizens in Havana and vicinity who were implicated by the captured correspondence. The arrests were going on up to the last hour that the writer's informant was in the city, and universal terror and confusion prevailed among the Cubans still left at large. None knew how many names had been mentioned in the letters in the possession of the authorities. Flight was almost impossible, and any attempt would be a proof of guilt. Their only resource was to possess their souls in patience and await the fate that seemed certain.

Woman as a Student.

Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm takes rather a gloomy view of the co-education of the sexes. She says that boys and girls are now just as much competitors in the race for learning as though they were admitted to the same college halls, as in her opinion they ought to be; but the girls are at a tremendous disadvantage, and fall early in the race to fill untimely graves. The main reason of this disadvantage she finds in the fashionable dress of the day. She says:

By means of corset, band, or belt, her liver is divided into an upper and a lower section, the one forced up to crowd the heart, lungs, and stomach; the other down to find room, as it can, where there is no room for it. Every vital organ is displaced or cramped. Blockades are established, by tight shoes, tight gloves, tight garters, tight corsets, or, still more murderous, tight skirt-bands; and there the blood must run by extra force of pumping, every time it passes from the heart to the extremities or back. * * * To study in such a costume is to burn the candle at both ends, but the spirit of the age is upon her; the ages to come press on her; study she must, and die she must.

Wood in Salt Mines.

It is said that in the salt mines of Hungary and Poland the galleries are supported by wooden pillars, which last unimpaired for ages, in consequence of their having been impregkated with the salt. Pillars of brick and stone, used for the same purpose, crumble away in a short time by the decay of their mortar. It is also found that wooden piles driven into the mud of salt marshes last for an unlimited time, and the practice of docking timber by immersing it for some time in sea water after it has been seasoned, is generally admitted to make the timber more durable. External causes of decay, such as dampness, may be made inoperative by the painting of the wood, but dry rot takes place irrespective of the presence of paint, and seems to be due more to heat than to dampness. Possibly salt might be so used as to preserve wood from dry rot, while paint would protect it from atmospheric causes of decay.

Items of Interest.

The Cardiff giant was lately sold in New Orleans for $8.

A Boston dry goods dealer advertises "financial crash towels."

Ten counties in Iowa have elected female school superintendents.

Half the women who appear on the streets of Nashville wear mourning.

Philadelphia's real estate assessment this year exceeds that of last year by $20,000,000.

The thorough revision of the *Encyclopœdia Britannica* is estimated to cost about £200,000.

A Denver paper says their "Indian summer" has been postponed on account of the weather.

The best salesmen are those who sell their customers not what they want, but what they don't want.

Fourteen persons lost their lives by the burning of the steamer Borwin on Lake Ontario.

The brothers Sammis, implicated in the Kelsey murder, were refused bail by Judge Tappan.

This fall about 25,000 sheep and lambs will be driven to market from Aroostock county, Me.

Large numbers of wolves have appeared in Michigan, where they have not been seen before for years.

Milwaukee estimates that there are 163,200 drinks of liquor and beer sold in that city every twelve hours.

A Louisville gallant sat up with his girl until three o'clock in the morning, and the father swore out a warrant for trespass and had him fined $20.

Somebody has found time to count up the number of churches in New York city. There are 350 in all, valued at something over $46,000,000.

A lady having married a Mr. Wheat in Virginia, it is hoped that her path may be floury, and that she may never be thrashed by her husband.

A girl at Lawrence, Mass., who lost her speech some time ago, has been frightened into the recovery of it by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

Mrs. Livermore is our authority for saying that thousands of women are married to men for whom they don't care a copper, that they may get a home.

Michael Sullivant, the great Illinois farmer, lost 10,000 acres of corn by frost, and has only half a crop on 15,000 acres. He has discharged 150 farm laborers.

At Portland, Me., recently, a blacksmith, while paring a horse's hoof preparatory to shoeing him, found a cent imbedded in the hoof and covered by the frog.

A one-armed man has just been married to a one-armed woman in Detroit; but we trust both will remember that thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just.

The Boston Gas Company knows a trick worth two of watering its stock. It charged a citizen $18 for gas consumed at a time when he hadn't a burner in his house.

"James Magin," said a Kansas Justice, as he closed a case, "you have been convicted of hollering 'murder' when there was no murder, and I fine you $20."

The reputation of a man is like his shadow; it sometimes follows and sometimes precedes him; it is sometimes longer and sometimes shorter than his natural size.

The Clay county, Ohio, *Register* says that "yesterday the cold wind went whistling up the trousers of many a loafer, asking what he had been doing all summer."

Mr. Davis, of California, found a box containing $40,000 in gold, and he became so excited over it that he dropped dead. People should beware how they find $40,000.

The Milwauke papers are talking about an unsuccessful merchant who went from Wisconsin to Illinois. They say the last State of that man was worse than the first.

The squirrels of Contra Costa county, California, destroy, on an average, one dollar's worth of grain per acre. The losses of nineteen farmers this year aggregate $9,672.

A little boy has been fairly driven from Danbury school by the disgraceful persecution of the other scholars, who taunted him with the fact that his father had been a New York juryman.

Over the shop-door of the butcher of an English village is a sign-board, representing a man in a black coat brandishing a hatchet, and underneath this inscription: "John Smith kills pigs like his father."

In Indiana and Illinois one rides hundreds of miles through cornfields which have been bearing fifty bushels to the acre, year after year, without manure, for twenty years in succession. The soil seems inexhaustible.

Speaking of hard times the Dayton (Ohio) *Journal* undertakes to show that in that city of 33,000 inhabitants, $2,300,000 is spent in whisky, malt liquors and tobacco, of which $1,000,000 goes for whisky, while only $462,000 is spent for bread.

Joseph Farrady and his friend Charles Dodge went to a San Francisco theatre. They went out to take a drink between the acts, when Dodge suddenly became ill and died. Farrady seems to have thought he would be accused of poisoning his friend, and blew his brains out.

Malone, of the Jackson *Cash Book*, has now tried his hand at improving on the old couplet, "In Adam's fall," &c. Malone says:

"If it hadn't been for the sins of Adam
We poor creatures wouldn't a had 'em;
Owing to Adam's very sinful manner,
All suffer, and that's what the matter with
Hannah!"

The *Mining Journal* recommends the use of pulverized fuel in the manufacture of iron. It states that the iron made in this manner will bear greater tensile strain when reheated and rolled once than that which has been reheated and rolled three times by the ordinary process.

Up to the 1st of October the receipts of grain at Buffalo footed up 49,500,000 bushels, or about 7,000,000 bushels greater than last year at the same date; but since that time they have fallen off largely, and many vessels in Chicago, as well as canal boats in Buffalo, are already laying up for the winter for lack of freight at living prices.

A horrible case of murder and mutilation at Ghazepoor, India, has occurred. It appears that a woman, having cut her step-son in pieces, roasted them, and served them up for her husband's supper. He, however, discovering a finger among the pieces, was so horrified to find it belonging to his infant son, that on extracting a confession from his wife, he at once sent for the police and gave her into custody.

It is said that in one of the early regiments that went out in the late war, the father of one of the staff officers called upon the Colonel just before the regiment left, and requested that his son might be allowed to keep a cow during his term of service, as he had been accustomed, from his boyhood, to drink a great deal of milk. The hard-hearted Colonel, however, said he would undertake to wean the calf.

Gen. Ryan was a great ladies' man, and created a sensation while promenading the avenue in Washington, with his military cape, large Texan braid hat, long curling hair, &c. He always carried a heavy cane, and was generally accompanied by an unusually large bloodhound, which was a terror to many pedestrians. He frequently had difficulties in the hotel lobbies, generally following up a discussion of Cuban matters in that way.

In Japan every house must be decked with flowers on New-Year's day; and, to supply the great demand, the shops are full of dwarf peach-trees, bearing double blossoms, and growing in large china vases and pots. The Japanese gardeners have a peculiar talent for raising dwarf plants and trees, and so general is the national fancy for such miniature products of vegetation, that the toy and fancy shops abound in very minute and delicate imitations of plants and flowers cut out of colored paper.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ.......................Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., Dec. 11, 1873.

TERMS.—$2 per year, in advance, 2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20c per line for three insertions, and for 6 and 12 months by special contract.

The argument of chief justice Agnew, setting aside the ordinance of the constitutional convention, it appears to us, will not be credited with an abundance of soundness by even the majority of the republicans, saying nothing of democratic opinion in the estimation of which it will not weigh very heavily. We do not think that Judge Agnew makes it clear at all that in passing the Ordinance the Convention went beyond its authority, and if it were sound logic we would not give a farthing for the right of the people to change their organic law—for according to this opinion of the Chief Justice, the legislature is higher than the people or any constitutional convention called by them, for that body can place any obstacle and restriction in the path of it which it sees fit. This is about the gist of the decision. We believe no such doctrine, neither is it in consonance with genuine free government. If Mr. Agnew's opinion is a correct one, then it is unnecessary to call any convention to remodel our constitution, for the roosters and pinchers of the senate and house can dictate what it shall do and what it shall not do.

We repeat, nearly all the leading legal minds in the republican party, disagree with Judge Agnew, and all the eminent lawyers in our own party will also disagree with him. The argument will find its endorsers alone among ring politicians.

The opinion is not "thin," but very cloudy, and none will see through it.

The greatest and most important day for the plundered and tax-ridden people of Pennsylvania, will be next Tuesday, 16th, when we are to decide whether all corrupt practices of politicians shall be stopped by adopting the new Constitution. Turn, out, all you honest men, now is your time to purify the management of public affairs.

The "ring" politicians have combined to defeat the new Constitution, on Tuesday, next, 16th. They cannot do it, if the honest men of all parties turn out, on that day, and vote to put an end to corruption.

Citizens of Centre county do not forget your duty on that day.

The public debt is now increasing at the rate of 70 millions a year, and if any one can afford a good excuse for it, we would like to have it. Doubling the President's salary the congressional salary grab, and such like leaks, is where we find the cause.

Some few men seem to object to the new Constitution because it permits women to be elected as school directors. Now this is only a trifle compared with the incalculable good contained in the balance, and this clause is mostly intended to take effect in large towns where there are mostly lady teachers employed, and where it suits some ladies much better than gentlemen to look after the schools. Besides this, no woman can be elected a director unless the men do it with their own votes. Let no honest voter choke at this little gnat.

The leaders of the ballot-box stuffing gang, in Philadelphia, have succeeded in setting aside the ordinance of the constitutional convention, in order to hold the election under their own infamous machinery on next Tuesday, and throw up a large fraudulent majority against the new Constitution. They expect the people outside the city to remain indifferent, and that thus the Constitution will be defeated.

It now behooves every honest citizen in the state to go to work with redoubled energy to get out the vote. The Philadelphia and Pittsburg ring politicians can be crushed out now, if every honest man does his duty. What say you reader, will you be at your post on Tuesday, 16th?

Any one wishing a paper from the state capital, should take the Morning Patriot. It is one of the ablest democratic organs in the state, and gives all the congressional, legislative, and other telegraphic news. See prospectus in another column.

In Pittsburg the "ring" have appealed to the Court of Common Pleas, to prevent the holding of an election for the new Constitution. If this action of the corruptionists does not stir up the friends of honest government, we do not think they can be stired up with even a red-hot poker. Who will neglect his duty on Tuesday next? In Philadelphia the ring has also appealed to the courts, to throw an obstacle in the way of the new Constitution.

Texas has gone democratic by 40,000 majority.

The Pittsburg ring did not succeed in getting an injunction to set aside the election for the Constitution.

One of the latest innovations in Washington is to be seen in the House of Representatives, where a special part of the gallery has just been set aside for the families of members of Congress exclusively, in imitation of and near that assigned to the diplomatic body. If this separation from the people means anything, it is an attempt to draw a line of distinction, to set up a superior class and to look down upon the constituency. This is the sort of republicanism which the so-called Republican party practises at Washington, and it is a very bad sort.

The Constitution And The Tax on Real Estate.

It was to be expected that the new Constitution would be criticised. A free people, with whom freedom of individual opinion and action are cherished prerogatives, never unite with one accord in devising the means for attaining even a generally desired end. But we were not prepared for assaults upon the new Constitution which so deliberately impugn the intelligence of the people.

A party organ at Harrisburg, failing to find plausible objections to the new Constitution, invents the falsehood that its adoption would restore the tax on real estate, and it has probably been accepted by other journals claiming respectability, without careful inquiry into the truthfulness of the charge. In years past, our Legislature has passed special bills exempting the halls of associations, private schools, cemeteries owned by stockholders as speculations and various other classes of property from all taxation, except for State purposes. These acts made *exemptions* or *exceptions* from the uniform rule of taxation, and they grew in number from year to year, until many millions of property owned and used for private or speculative purposes, were exempt from all municipal taxation. *In Philad'a it grew to over ten millions*, and last winter the Legislature was compelled to take a backward step in the matter. It enacted a general law defining specifically the property to be exempted from the general tax laws—such as cemeteries without profit, purely charitable institutions, public buildings, &c. To guard against the evil of unequal taxation by discriminating acts of the Legislature in the future the convention defines specifically that only "public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or hired for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity" should hereafter be free from taxation and as there is other property of associations and of individuals, partially devoted to public or chartable purposes, which under no legislation is *exempt from the otherwise uniform tax laws of the State*, the convention adds the clause that "all laws exempting from taxation other than the property above enumerated shall be void.

To assume that the foregoing clause of the constitution will restore repealed laws which imposed uniform taxation is an absurdity so patent as to merit only contempt. While the author of the falsehood had his hand in, why did he not appeal to every other class of industry that has at some time been taxed by our laws? Why insult the farmers only by saying that the tax will be restored on real estate? Why not peddle the stupid fully to the railroad, to the manufacturers, and to other classes who have been taxed? Some years ago the Legislature taxed real estate uniformly for State purpose. When the resources of the Treasury warranted the change, the Legislature did not "exempt" real estate from taxation, but it repealed the law. In like manner a heavy tax was once imposed upon the tonage of our railroads. It was subsequently repealed. The Legislature also taxed manufactures by a uniform law. Last winter it did not "exempt" them from taxation, but repealed the law that imposed uniform taxes upon them. For several years a tax was levied upon the gross receipts of transportation companies. Last session the law was repealed, but the railroad and canal companies were not exempted from the operations of any uniform law. If the repealed tax upon real estate would be restored by the new constitution, every other tax ever repealed would also be restored. Of course no editor is so simple as not to know that a constitutional clause declaring void all special exemptions from the taxation of general laws, restores no repealed general statute, and the resort to such falsehood is a candid confession that the new constitution cannot be truthfully and honestly assailed.—*Press.*

THE ELECTION COMMISSIONERS.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT SUSTAINING THE PETITION FOR AN INJUNCTION TO RESTRAIN THE COMMISSIONERS FROM ACTING.

Philadelphia, December 5.—The Supreme Court room, at twelve o'clock to-day, was packed with people who had been attracted by the announcement that at that hour the opinion of the court in the matter of the application to restrain the constitution from acting would be delivered. After the opening of the court Chief Justice Agnew delivered a long opinion, which was unanimously endorsed by the other judges, restraining the election commissioners from acting.

The decision was to the effect that the convention had not the extensive powers it had attempted to assert, and that it had been guilty of an act of attempted usurpation of authority in setting aside the election system prescribed for this city, and inaugurating a new one under which the election for the adoption or rejection of the constitution should be conducted.

The opinion further declared that the true interpretation of the phrase "and the manner in which this election shall be held" did not grant the convention the high authority it had endeavored to assume, and that to conduct this election in a way different from that of all general elections was an unwarranted exercise of authority which had not been given the members of that convention when they were delegated as the agents of the people to amend and revise the constitution of the state.

The little cloud between the three truly good men, Beecher, Bowen and Tilton, from being no bigger than a man's hand at first, has spread into an area of scandal that perhaps finds none of equal dimensions in the prior history of religion in this country. Its latest result has been the cutting away of Plymouth Congregational Church from all others of its denomination, consequent upon a disregard of discipline in the matter of the expulsion of Tilton. How much better it would be for Henry Ward Beecher to have answered "guilty," when first the charges that lie below all this excitement were brought against him, than to suffer the speculation that has since prevailed, and will continue to prevail until a simple question meets an answer as simple.

George H. Williams, of Oregon, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He will add nothing to the intellectual wealth of the Court, but is a safe, respectable lawyer. General B. H. Bristow has taken Mr. Williams place as Attorney General of the United States.

CAN CASTELAR BE SUSTAINED?

It will not be denied that the present relations between Spain and the United States are mainly owing to the disposition and efforts of President Castelar. Without his kindly and persistent labors the peace arrangements could not have been concluded, and the two nations would have drifted into a war. The Monarchists in Spain hate the United States as they hate all Republics. This country is constantly held up as a model when the people are called to arms to dethrone monarchs and assert their own rights. The history of the United States is a text-book for the patriots of the Old World, and hence the crowned heads are ready to strike us a blow whenever that can be done with safety to themselves. If, at the same time, they can force from station and power a patriot or friend of Republican governments in Europe, their work will produce double results. This will be their game in Spain. The Spanish Monarchists will endeavor to use the proposed settlement in the Virginius case to defeat Castelar and the Republican party, to tear down the Republic and build up a Monarchy in its place. In this task they will be readily sustained by their own adherents. They will need no stimulants of an extraordinary character to push them on to the task. At the same time, anti-Republican journals will endeavor to work upon the feelings of the masses by declaring that Castelar has trailed the Spanish flag in the dust at the bidding of the United States, and disgraced the banner of Spain by unjust and humiliating concessions. These will be the means employed to create a revolution in Spain and drive Castelar from power.

Will they succeed? That is an interesting question for the people of the United States at this time. If Castelar remains at the helm of State in Spain, there will be no war between that country and the United States. That may be accepted as a certainty. On the contrary, if the Republic is overthrown, it is quite evident that trouble would arise in relation to the seizure of the Virginius and the cruel killing of her crew and passengers. The present state of affairs in Spain is not rosecolored for the Republicans. The war still continues. Both the Carlists and the Intrasigentes are in arms and operating against the government. "The latter," says the New York *Herald*, "still hold Cartagena, and, in spite of the reports to the contrary, it is not at all impossible that the government forces may have to go through some hard work before the rebels are subdued. However the contest may end, it is not to be denied that the revolt in Cartagena will prove exhaustive of the nation's resources. The war in the North still continues, and it is now reported from Carlist sources that small-pox and typhus having broken out in the ranks of the Republicans, General Moriones is unable to make any offensive movement. The present crisis, it is more than possible, will result in another change of Ministers. It is not impossible that it may result in revolution and a restoration of the Monarchy."

In opposition to this view of the case can be set the evident fact that the great mass of the Spanish people are heartily in favor of a Republic. They also respect and have faith in Castelar, and will support his government with all their power. Prim cheated the people after the revolution of 1868. He promised them a Republic and gave them a Monarchy. He invited a foreign Prince to sit upon a throne at Madrid, instead of aiding in the election of a Spanish President. And he was assassinated. But Castelar has always been honest in his convictions, true to the people, true to the idea of a Republic. And now when that Republic needs friends the masses will uphold the President in his responsible duties. The fact that he made an honorable settlement of the Virginius case possible, will not weaken Castelar with the people of Spain when all the facts are understood Nor will his action give real additional strength to the Carlists or insurgents. The clamor will be evanescent in its effects. In the meantime the United States should assist the cause of the Republicans in Spain in all proper ways. A republic there is peace between Spain and the United States, peace on just, honorable terms, and the beginning of a policy which will eventually settle the Cuban difficulty. The question of the continuance of Castelar in power is therefore one that will arrest public attention in this country, at a time when peace or war hangs upon that contingency.—*Age.*

MESSRS. SUMNER, SCHURZ, AND FENTON.

The Republican members of the Senate at their caucus appointed a committee of seven Senators to revise the standing committees of the Senate. Senator Morton is chairman. The subject of restoring Messrs. Sumner, Schurz, and Fenton to full party relations was brought up and discussed, several Senators favoring such action on the part of the majority as should lead the Senators named to resume their participation in the Senate councils. Senator Conkling, however, thought that some guarantee for the future should be obtained from these Senators before they were allowed to resume party relations. It is understood that a majority agreed with Mr. Conkling, and that there is little chance for the return of Sumner and Fenton to their old places.

THE LATEST SUPREME COURT DECISION.

Briefly stated, the foundation doctrine of the opinion is this: Except by revolution, the people of the State of Pennsylvania have no power to alter or amend their form of government, except by permission of the Legislature. This doctrine pervades the whole paper, and is the bottom principle upon which the decree is based. In striving to exercise their "inherent power," to alter or amend their form of government, by peaceable proceedings in Convention, the people are confined to whatever limitations, conditions, restrictions, terms, the Legislature may see fit to impose, even although they may utterly defeat the prime object the people had in view in ordering a convention at all. If this be law, then there is a vast gap in the armor of legal protection which the people of this Commonwealth have supposed was thrown about them by their cherished "Declaration of Rights." If this in verity be law, it is not too soon for the people of the State to be made acquainted with it. Unwelcome as the decree of the Court will prove to be, this will be as nothing compared to the astounding message to the people of the State that their "inherent power," their "inalienable and idefeasible right," "at all times," "to alter, reform or abolish their form of government" by peaceable means, has been reduced to—*whatever the caprice of the Legislature* may see fit to allow. In the light of such a judgement what a hollow mockery does that grand second section of the inviolable "Bill of Rights" appear to be!—Public Ledger.

Prairie Fires In Kansas.

GREAT LOSSES OF PROPERTY—SAD INCIDENTS OF THE DEVASTATION.

[From our own Correspondent.]

Atchison, November 25.—Hardly a paper comes to hand which is not filled with reports of disastrous prairie fires, which, if not as fatal as those of September, have been eminently destructive of property. Many hundreds if not thousands of farmers have lost fences, barns, hay-stacks, gathered crops, all upon which they depended to meet their winter's expenses or feed their stock. The long drought had made all the country dry as tinder, and the fires broke out in so many different quarters and spread with such rapidity that it would be pardonable in a stranger to such scenes to think that a band of incendiaries was busily engaged in converting a smiling and prosperous campaign into a dreary, blackened, and inhospitable waste on which the very crows would scorn to settle.

To Eastern readers there would be nothing interesting in the particular details of these catastrophies. It would only be a long list of burned crops, fences and barns, lost stock, and occasional peril to human life. Allen, Brown Marshall, Nemaha, Dickinson, Davis, Pottawattomie, Morris, Riley, and Wabaunsee counties have been burned over till it is hardly an exaggeration to say that there is not standing barn, hay-rack, or cornshock. The track of a destroying army could not show more utter waste and ruin.

At Haddam five farms were whelmed in the burning tide, and all the hay, grain, and fencing upon them were destroyed, besides several barns a house, and a lot of live stock. Four families, which on Monday of last week were prosperous must depend upon their neighbors for bread till next year.

Upon the Vermillion and Biscuit Fork, says a correspondent at Blue Rapids, "the wind was blowing a hurricane, and from the north came a dense cloud, which was thought to be snow." It was a prairie fire such as the oldest settler had never seen. The burned rows round houses and farms, the roads, even the rivers, offered no obstacle to its advance. Hedge-rows and trees were left "like so many old umbrella skeletons," to quote another eye witness. In its track of 600 miles at least 1,000 tons of hay were destroyed, 6,000 or 8,000 bushels of wheat and corn, straw, trees, and fences beyond computation. Barns, stables, and houses were blotted out by the fire and wind like scraps of paper. Mr. Farrant, on Biscuit Fork lost all his outbuildings, pig-pens, hay, straw, orchard and plantations; and so narrowly did his house escape that the fire carried away a hen house with 100 chickens not six feet away. At Mr. Ewing's farm the very well-curb was burned away, and the bucket fell into the well.

At Irving Mr. W. P. Day lost house, furniture stock and crops, and the fire burst in the windows of his father's house and set fire to the bed where his sick wife lay, so that she was only rescued with difficulty.

At Spring Creek two brothers, John and David Wapp, were trying to save a frightened horse from a burning stable when the building fell in upon them. John in his terror and excitement made no attempt to tear off his blazing clothing, but ran hither and thither shrieking for aid till the burned rags fell from his blistered body and left him naked in his agony. He died. His brother tore off his clothing and rolled himself upon the earth to extinguish the flames, but sustained fatal injuries.

In Anderson and Coffey counties the same work of devastation was done. Rev. A. K. Johnson writes that though his house was saved, so intense was the heat from the burning wood piles and outbuildings, the weather-boarding was covered with exuding resin as thick as drops of rain upon a window.

At Council Grove the estimate of damage is $60,000. Mr. Lindsay, returning from the creek with a team and wagon loaded with water, purposing to wet his building, found his retreat cut off by the fire. He whipped his horses to charge through the blazing belt, but they flung him off the wagon into the burning grass. He tried to struggle back but was blinded by smoke and flame. His blistered hands were unequal to the task of tearing off his clothing, and taking out his knife he cut off all that he wore, save his boots, which were charring on his feet. Help reached him as in unutterable agony he had cut off one boot with an almost red-hot knife clasped in a bloody and fleshless hand. He will, it is feared, die. When the horses were found the wagon was burning and their harness on fire, and so hot were the chains that they could not be unfastened from the wagon save by flogging them till in their desperate struggles they broke away.

At Humboldt, where losses were very heavy, the cattle instinctively fled to the creeks, and remained with only their noses above water, bellowing piteously.

At McDowell's Creek narrators speak of flames filling the air apparently to a height of 300 feet, and advancing with the speed of a race-horse. One letter contains accounts of the destruction, partial or complete, of twenty-six adjacent farms.

These are some of the notes hastily gleaned from one day's papers. It is certain that many hundreds of people will have to depend on Christian charity for a living till next year, while even those who had more and lost less will be compelled to sell off their stock at any price (being unable to winter it), and work painfully for years to replace the wealth which in one fiery hour has been turned to bitter ashes and smoke.

Shipments of Clearfield coal over the Tyrone Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad for week ending Nov. 15, 1873, amounted to 15,863 tons and for the year 540,386 tons.

——We have received a copy of Vick's Floral Guide for 1874, which abounds in interesting matter to the horticulturist. It is published quarterly, and only 25 cts. a year. The Publisher, James Vick, of Rochester, N. Y., has been engaged in this business a great many years and is "master of the situation." Without much effort on his part his subscription list, not counting seed customers, contains some 50,000 names. We can cheerfully say, take the Guide and buy your seed from Vick.

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The great political revolutions of the last decade, with the natural result of the lapse of time, have brought into public view a multitude of new men, whose names are in every one's mouth, and of whose lives every one is curious to know the particulars. Great battles have been fought and important sieges maintained, of which the details are as yet preserved only in the newspaper or in the transient publications of the day, but which ought now to take their place in permanent and authentic history.

In preparing the present edition for the press, it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest possible dates, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the pactical arts, as well as to give a succinct and original record of the progress of political and historical events.

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ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

SPECIAL ELECTION FOR THE ADOPTION OR REJECTION OF THE NEW OR AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

WHEREAS, In and by an ordinance, passed by the Convention for Amending the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1873, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of each county to give notice of the election, to be held for the adoption or rejection of the Amended Constitution, proposed by said Convention, and by the laws of the Commonwealth. In pursuance thereof, I, B. F. SHAFFER, Sheriff of the county of Centre, do therefore, make known and give public notice to the electors of said county of Centre, that a Special Election will be held on the THIRD TUESDAY in December next, being the 16th day of the month, in the General Election Districts therein, and

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several Boroughs and Townships within the County of Centre are as follows, to wit:

For the twp., of Hains, at the Public House of John Limbert.

For the twp., of Half Moon, at the School House in Stormstown.

For the twp., of Taylor, at the house erected for the purpose on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the twp., of Potter, at the house of Daniel Weidensaul, Old Fort Hotel.

For the twp., of Gregg, at the public house owned by J. B. Fisher.

For the twp., of Ferguson, in the school house at Pine Grove.

For the twp., of Harris, in the school house at Boalsburg.

For the twp., of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.

For the borough of Bellefonte and the townships of Spring and Benner, at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the twp., of Walker, in the school house at Hublersburg.

For the boro' and township of Howard at the school house in said borough.

For the twp., of Rush, at the Cold Stream school house.

For the twp., of Snow Shoe, at the school house near Samuel Askey.

For the twp., of Marion, at the house of Joel King, in Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg, at the school house in Milesburg.

For the twp., of Huston, at the house of John Reed.

For the twp., of Penn, at the house of W. L. Musser.

For the twp., of Liberty, in the school house at Eagleville.

For the twp., of Worth, at the school house in Port Matilda.

For the twp., of Burnside, at the house late of J. K. Boak.

For the twp., of Curtin, at the school house near Robt. Manns.

For the borough of Unionville and Union twp., at the new school house in Unionville.

For the borough of Philipsburg, at the public school house in said borough.

WHEREAS, By the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed, to provide for the enrolling and calling out of the National Forces, and for other purposes," and approved March 3, 1865, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or relieved from penalty or disability therein provided, and forfeited their rights to citizenship, and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizenship thereof; and

WHEREAS, Persons not citizens of the United States are not, under the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania, qualified electors of this Commonwealth.

Sec. 1 Be it enacted by the senate and house of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same. That in all elections to be held hereafter in this Commonwealth it shall be unlawful for the Judge or Inspectors of any such elections to receive any ballots from any person or persons embraced in the provisions and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress, approved March 3, 1868, and it shall be unlawful for any such person to offer to vote any ballot or ballots.

Sec. 2. That if any Judge or Inspector of Election, or any one of them, shall receive, or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall for each offence, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than sixty days.

Sec. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, shall at any election hereafter to be held in the Commonwealth, vote, or tender to the officers thereof and offer to vote a ballot or ballots, any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions of the Commonwealth shall, for each offence, be punished in like manner as is provided in the preceding section of this act, in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

Sec 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid, to offer any ballot or ballots to the officers of any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions in this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as is provided in the second section of this act, in the case of officers of such election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

And further, by the first section of the act of March 30, 1864.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same. That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at all general township, borough and special elections, are hereby, hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be labelled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of borough officers voted for, and be labeled "Borough;" and each class shall be deposited in seperate ballot boxes.

And as directed by said 13th section of the act of July, 1859, I hereby give notice that every person (excepting Justices of the Peace) who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

And further, that by the 4th section of the act of April 16, 1840, it is provided that the aforesaid 13th section of July 2, 1839, shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as Judge, Inspector or Clerk at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

Whereas, by the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union and for other purposes," the first and second sections of which are as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdevision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or law persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such requisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of Five Hundred Dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case with full cost and such allowance for counsel fees as the Court shall deem just; and shall also for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than Five Hundred Dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

And whereas, It is declared by the second section of Article VI of the Constitution of the United States that "this Constitution, and laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, * * Anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Whereas, The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, as follows:

Sec. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

And whereas, The Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1870, passed an act entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth, the Tenth section of which provides as follows:

Sec. 10. That so much of every Act of Assembly as provides that only white freeman shall be entitled to vote or registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved the 17th of April, 1869, entitled "An act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth;" and when otherwise qualified under existing laws be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth.

AN ORDINANCE.

FOR SUBMITTING THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA TO A VOTE OF THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS THEREOF, AS PASSED SECOND READING

Be it ordained by the Constitutional Convention of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as follows:

1. That the amended Constitution prepared by this Convention, be submitted to the qualified electors of the Commonwealth for their adoption or rejection, at an election to be held on the third Tuesday of December next; except as hereinafter ordered and directed, the said election shall be held and conducted by the regular election officers in the several election districts throughout the Commonwealth, under all the regulations and provisions of existing laws relating to general elections; and the sheriffs of the several counties shall give at least twenty days notice of said election by proclamation:

2. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall, at least twenty days before the said election, furnish to the Commissioners of each county a sufficient number of properly prepared circulars of instructions. The Commissioners of the several counties shall cause to be printed at least three times as many ballots of affirmative voters as there are voters in each county—and the same number of negative votes; and the said Commissioners shall, at least five days before said election, cause to be fairly distributed to the several election districts in their respective counties, the said ballots, tally-lists, returns, circulars of instructions, and such other books and papers as may be necessary. The ballots shall be printed or written in the following form: On the outside the words "New Constitution;" in the inside for all persons giving affirmative votes the words "For the New Constitution," and for all persons giving negative votes the words "Against the New Constitution."

3. If it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are for the new Constitution then it shall be the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four; but if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled were against the new Constitution, then it shall be rejected and be null and void.

4. Five Commissioners of Election, viz., Edwin H. Fitler, Edward Browning, John P. Verree, Henry S. Hagert and John O. James, are hereby appointed by this Convention, who shall have direction of the election upon this amended Constitution in the city of Philadelphia. The said Commissioners shall be duly sworn or affirmed to perform their duties with impartiality and fidelity. They shall also have power to fill vacancies in their own number. It shall be the duty of said Commissioners, or a majority of them, and they shall have authority to make a registration of voters for the several election divisions of said city, and to furnish the lists so made to the election officers of each precinct or division; to distribute the tickets for said city provided for by this ordinance, to be used at the election; to appoint a judge and two inspectors for each election division, by whom the election therein shall be held and conducted, and to give all necessary instructions to the election officers regarding their duties in holding the election and in making returns thereof. No person shall serve as an election officer who would be disqualified under section 15, article 8, of the new Constitution. The general return of the election in the said city shall be opened, computed and certified before the said commissioners, and with their approval, which approval shall be indorsed upon the return. They shall make report, directed to the President of this Convention, of their official action under this ordinance and concerning the conduct of the said election within the said city.

The Judges and Inspectors aforesaid shall conduct the election in all respects conformably to the general election laws of this Commonwealth, and with like powers and duties to those of ordinary election officers. Each Inspector shall appoint one clerk to assist the Board in the performance of its duties, and all the election officers shall be duly sworn or affirmed according to law, and shall possess all the qualifications required by law of election officers of this Commonwealth. At said election any duly qualified elector who shall be unregistered, shall be permitted to vote upon making proof of his rights to the election officers, according to the general election laws of this Commonwealth. Return Inspectors and their clerks and an hourly count of the votes shall be dispensed with, but overseers of election may be selected for any precinct by said Election Commissioners, whose duties and powers shall be the same as those of overseers of election in said city under existing election laws applicable thereto. Returns of the election shall be made in said city as in the case of an election for Governor, but a tripicate general return of said city shall be made out and forwarded to the President of this Convention at Harrisburg; as is hereinafter provided in case of county returns.

5. In each of the Counties of the Commonwealth (except Philadelphia,) the returns of the election shall be made as in the case of an election for Governor, but the return judges in each county shall make out a triplicate county return and transmit the same, with in five days after the election, directed to the President of this Convention, at Harrisburg.

Done in Convention this Third day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

JOHN H. WALKER, President

D. L. IMBRIE, Clerk.

A true copy of ordinance of submission.

M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors of each district to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspector and judges, when called on relative to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such elections, or such other matters in relation to the assessments of voters as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, other than a freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in the state at least one year, and in the election district where he offers his vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election and within two years paid a state or county tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this state and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this state six months: *Provided*, That the freemen, citizens of the United States, between twenty-two years who have resided in an election district as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners unless, First he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a state or county tax assessed agreeable to the constitution and give satisfactory evidence, either on his oath or affirmation or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in this state at least one year before his application and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax; or the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age, shall be called out to the clerk, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by him.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessors, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the state for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified voter, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceeding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bonafide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of the residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of this election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window, or avenue to any window where the same may be holding or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any intimating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or over awe any elector, or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for any time not less than three nor more than twelve months, if it shall be shown to the court when the trial of such offense shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city ward, district or township where the offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote any election of this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district, if any person knowing the want of such qualification shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district or otherwise fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together, with the intent to illegally vote, or shall procure another to do so, he or they offending shall on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeable to law (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influenceing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offense, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of the election, within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to bet.

And the election laws of the Commonwealth further provide that "The Inspectors, judges and clerks shall before entering on the duties of their offices, severally take and subscribe the oath or affirmation hereinafter directed which shall be administered to them by any judge, alderman or justice of the peace, but if no such magistrate be present, one of the inspectors of the election shall administer the oath or affirmation to the other judges and inspectors, and the inspector so qualified shall administer the oath or affirmation to him.

"The inspectors, judges and clerks required by law to hold township and general elections shall take and subscribe the several oaths and affirmations required by the 19th, 20th, and 21st sections of the act of 2d day of July, 1838, "An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," which oath or affirmation shall be prepared and administered in the manner prescribed in the 18th and 22d sections of said act, and in addition to the power conferred by the 18th section of said act, the judges or either of the inspectors shall have the power to administer the oaths prescribed by said act to any clerk of a general, special or township election.

B. F. SHAFFER,
Sheriff.

Shortlidge & Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

Bellefonte Lime Quarries,

The only Manufacturers of Lime, burnt exclusively with wood, in Central Pennsylvania.

DEALERS IN

Anthracite Coal,
White Lime,
Du Pont's Powder,
Sporting and Blasting Powder on hand,
Fuse for Blasting,
Fire Brick,
Ground Fire Clay,
Fertilizers,
Implements.

jan30 73

Office and yard near South end of the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot, Bellefonte, Pa. jan10.73

THE undersigned, determined to meet the popular demand for Lower Prices, respectfully calls the attention of the public to his stock of

SADDLERY,

now offered at the old stand. Designed especially for the people and the times, the largest and most varied and complete assortment of

Saddles, Harness, Collars, Bridles, of every description and quality; Whips, and in fact everything to complete a first-class establishment, he now offers at prices which will suit the times

JACOB DINGES, Centre Hall.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!

A. W GRAFF,

CENTRE HILL, CENTRE CO., PA.,

Has just received a large invoice of

Fall Goods!

Consisting of the best assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING!
DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES,

ever brought to Pottertwp.

Also, a large assortment of

CARPETS!

LOWEST CASH PRICES!

☞ Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.

A. W. GRAFF.

my8-1y.

C. PECK'S

New

Coach Manufactory.

CENTRE HALL, PA.

The undersigned has opened a new establishment, at his new shops, for the manufacture of

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
SLEIGHS AND SLEDS,
PLAIN AND FANCY

of every description.

All vehicles manufactured by him are warranted to render satisfaction, and as equal to any work done elsewhere.

He uses none but the best material, and employs the most skillful workmen. Hence they flatter themselves that their work can not be excelled for durability and finish.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Come and examine my work before contracting elsewhere.

PRICES REASONABLE,

All kinds of Reparing done.

Ho! Attention!
SAVE MONEY!

by purchasing Cheap goods at

WOLF'S,

who has just unpacked a large and splendid stock,

which he has determined to sell very cheap, consisting of

DRY GOODS and

Prints, Muslins, Opera Cantons, and Woll Flannels. Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Delains, Alpacas, Poplins, Empress Cloth, Sateens, Tameise, together with a full stock of everything usually kept in the Dry Goods line.

NOTIONS:

A full stock, consisting part of Ladies and Children's Merino Hose, Collars, Kid gloves, best quality silk and Lisle thread Gloves, Hoods, Nubias, Breakfast shawls, &c.

HATS & CAPS,

A full assortment of Men's Boy's and Children's of the latest style and best.

CLOTHING,

Ready made, a choice selection of Men's and Boy's of the newest styles and most serviceable materials.

BOOTS & SHOES,

WM. WOLF.

CENTRE HALL

Hardware Store,

J. O. DEININGER.

A new, complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Centre Hall, where he is prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Nails, &c.

Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate Picture Frames, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Tea Bells, Carpenter Tools, Paint, Varnishes.

Pictures framed in the finest style.

Anything not on hand, ordered upon shortest notice.

Also a full stock of FURNITURE always on hand.

☞ Remember, all goods offered cheaper than elsewhere

aug 25' 73-tf.

J. ZELLER & SON

DRUGGISTS

No 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may 31. 72.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

J. & J. HARRIS.

No. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.

A new and complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Brockerhoff's new building—where they are prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails.

Buggy wheels in setts, Champion Clothes Wringer, Mill Saws, Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Ice Cream Freezers, Bath Tubs, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate of all sizes, Picture Frames, Wheelbarrows, Lamps, Coal Oil Lamps, Belting, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, Plows, Cultivators, Corn Plows, Plow Points, Shear Mold Boards and Cultivator Teeth, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Lard, Lubricating, Coal, Linseed, Tanners, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screw Plates, Blacksmiths Tools, Factory Bells, Tea Bells, Grindstones, Carpenter Tools, Fruit Jars and Cans, Paint, Oils, Varnishes received and for sale at

june5'68-tf. J. & J. HARRIS.

BUTTS HOUSE

BELLEFONTE, PA.

J. B. BUTTS, Prop'r.

Has first class accommodation; charges reasona jan, tf.

BUGGY, SLEIGH AND HARNESS all of them good, for sale by the undersigned, at Centre Hall.

nov13-1m W. A. CURRY.

I. Guggenheimer.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER, having purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Sussman & Guggenheimer, except the Leather and Shoe-findings, has filled up his shelves with a lot of

SPLENDID NEW GOODS,

embracing

READY MADE CLOTHING,
DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES

and is now prepared to accomodate all his old customers, and to welcome all new ones who may favor him with their patronage. He feels safe in saying that he can please the most fastidious Call and see.

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.

P. S.—Mr. Sussman still continues to deal in LEATHER AND SHOE-FINDINGS, CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEEDS, in the old room, where he may alway be found. 12ap.tf.

CENTRE HALL

COACH SHOP,

LEVI MURRAY,

at his establishment at Centre Hall, keeps on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates.

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
PLAIN AND FANCY,

and vehicles of every description made to order, and warranted to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. may22tf.

LEVI MURRAY,

NOTARY PUBLIC, SCRIBNER AND CONVEYANCER,

CENTRE HALL, PA.

Will attend to administering Oaths, Acknowledgement of Deeds, &c, writing Articles of Agreement, Deeds, &c, may14

Gift & Flory's
New Shoe Store!

AT CENTRE HALL.

They have now opened, and will constantly keep on hand, a splendid stock of new SHOES, GAITERS, & SLIPPERS, for men, women and children, from the best manufactories in the country, and now offered at the

Lowest Prices.

BOOTS and SHOES made to order, upon short notice. They invite the people of this vicinity to give them a call, as they will strive to merit a share of their patronage. my10tf

J. H. ORVIS. C. T. ALEXANDER.

ORVIS & ALEXANDER,

Attorneys-at-law. Office opposite Court House, Bellefonte, Pa.

J. P. GEPHART,

with Orvis & Alexander, attends to collections and practice in the Orphan's Court. jan7 '70tf

R. B. WILSON. T. A. HICKS

WISON & HICKS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Hardware and Stove Dealers,

Builders Hardware

CARRIAGE MAKERS GOODS,
SADDLER'S TRIMMINGS,
ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

STOVES.

SPEAR'S ANTI-CLINKER STOVES & DOUBLE HEATERS

which will heat one or two rooms down stairs, and same number above. Cost very little more than single stoves. These are the best parlor stoves made.

SUSQUEHANNA COOK

STOVE.

This stove has large ovens, will burn hard or soft coal and wood. Every one warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

WILSON & HICKS,
Bellefonte, Pa.

mar15 tf

MILROY AHEAD AGAIN!!

Big Stock of Clothing,
Boots,
Shoes, Hats,
Caps,
and Notions.

Z. B. Krise & Bro., wish the people of Pennsvalley to know that they have unpacked a large stock of Clothing, such as vests, suits for men and boys, and a big stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

for men and women, which they boast of selling cheaper than any other establishment.

Go and try them, they offer the best bargains outside the city. Remember, their motto is, CHEAP. oct16tf

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

1 DOOR BELOW HOFFER'S

BELLEFONTE, PA.

GEORGE O'BRYAN,

Dealer in

FURNITURE

OF ALL KINDS,

BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CHAIRS,
Parlor and Chamber Sets,
SOFAS, LOUNGES,
BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, MATTRESSES, &c.

Particular Attention to Ordered Work.

REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY.

UNDERTAKING,

In All Its Branches,

METALIC, WALNUT, ROSEWOOD, AND COMMON CASKETS,

Always on Hand, and Funerals Attended With an Elegant Hearse. ap5tf.

THE CENTRE REPORTER
THURSDAY DEC. 11., 1873.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending us items of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriges.

Any one sending us the names of six new subscribers, with the cash, will be entitled to receive the REPORTER one year free.

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation than any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c. &c.

—Bobby Tuten is the "finest" looking man in Bellefonte.

—Brown's Republican ought to change its name to "Brown's Bellefonte *Newsance*.

—Go to Hoffer Bro's for the cheapest and best dry goods, groceries, &c. They keep the largest and best supply always.

—Judge Mayer sentenced Richards to 6½ years in the penitentiary for the killing of Williams.

—Jacob Durst was, on last Wednesday, released on bail—the amount was fixed at $2500.

—On Wednesday of last week, there were sixteen deer in the Milroy depot, ready for shipping, all shot in the Seven mountains.

—Bill Brown's Republican indulges in an occasional "drive" at the "court-house ring." Now we'll bet the oysters Brown won't swear he's in earnest.

—Some people are not yet posted on postal cards. The other day a man called for a letter at the post-office in this place, and a postal card was handed him. Making several ineffectual attempts to open the same, he asked in a half angry mood "Noah, wat fer a got-tam letter is dis, I can't git it open."

—The Nursery, for December, is a pretty number—all children will be delighted with it, and we know of no juvenile periodical better calculated for little folks. Only $1,50 per year, or the Nursery and Reporter, for one year, at $3,00 in advance. John L. Shorey, publisher, Boston.

—Brushvalley has him this time—he is 60 years old and never had been to Bellefonte, until Friday last and had never seen the cars before that day. He was taken to the depot at train time, and as the locomotive came along puffing and snorting, he exclaimed, "Got im Himmel es verspringt, macht euch aus 'em weg."

—S. S. Wolf, successor to Herlacher & Cronmiller, has been to the eastern cities, and purchased a large stock of new goods, which will shortly arrive and be ready for all who will favor him with their patronage. He invites the citizens of this vicinity to give him a call and examine his goods and prices, feeling confident that in every respect his store will render the utmost satisfaction.

His new stock has been purchased at a moment when goods were at lowest figures, which enables him to offer special inducements to those who will purchase from him. He invites all the old customers of the late firm and all his friends to give him a share of their patronage.

—We have received a report of the "largest hog in three counties," It is owned by James Habbersham, of Osceola Mills, Clearfield county, and of J. A. Sankey's breed of hogs. Its weight is 950 pounds, and its age 21 months.

—Mr. J. A. Woodward, of Howard twp., honored the REPORTER office with a visit and inspection (he served an apprenticeship in the old Lycoming Gazette) on last Saturday afternoon. To his utmost surprise, he very unexpectedly met an old friend in our establishment being no less than the same old Smith press which Mr. W. used to pull when learning his trade at Williamsport in the ancient Gazette office. Mr. Woodward was quite overcome, on meeting this old friend, and we imagine that his emotions were akin to those of Mark Twain when on his travels in the Holy land, he came across the grave of an old relative, the headboard of which was marked "Adam," and Mark could not help but drop a tear. Such affecting incidents will occur when the "innocents are abroad:" Mr. Woodward is now a practical farmer, having laid down the "stick" for the plow, and does some experimental torturing of the soil, upon his farm near Howard, lately the property of his distinguished father-in-law, the deceased ex-governor Packer.

—The Union Sabbath school and the Reformed Sabbath school of Rebersburg, are making preparations for a grand joint Christmas festival.

—The Lock Haven *Enterprise* states that Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President Judge of this judicial district, contemplates a trip to Europe for the benefit of his health. He will start about the middle of December.

—Daniel Ammerman, of Unionville, says the Watchman, committed suicide on Tuesday, the 2d instant, by hanging himself in his stable. He left the house about ten o'clock, and at twelve A. M. was found by his son. He was near 77 years old and in declining health, which is supposed to have led him to the rash act. He leaves a large family of sons and daughters who are all married and settled near Unionville.

—Joel Miller's residence and spring house, two miles from Tylersville, Logan township, were destroyed by fire on Friday last. Mr. M. also lost a large portion of his furniture and clothing, and some money. His loss is estimated at $2,000.

—COAL FOR CASH ONLY.—Owing to the great delay and cost in collecting bills for coal, we hereby give notice to our customers that we will hereafter Sell Coal for Cash Only, or its equivalent. Coal is now a Cash Article, and must be bought at the mines subject to sight drafts, freight follows the coal and must be paid on receipt of same. To meet these requirements, we are compelled to sell on above terms. We will endeavor to purchase the best quality of coal, and will spare no pains to accommodate those who will favor us with their patronage.

27nov. 3t. SHORTLIDGE & CO.

—Tribute of Respect to the memory E. G Yearick, by the "Murdoch Literary Society," of Bellefonte Pa.

Whereas, Almighty God in His Allwise rovidence has been pleased to remove by death from our midst our worthy friend and fellow member.

Resolved, 1st. That in his death we have lost a true friend, one whose memory is embalmed upon our hearts in deeds of kindness, and that we shall commemorate his virtues.

2nd, That our society has lost an earnest member, and that in paying this fraternal tribute of respect to his memory, we deplore our loss.

3d. That while in the pride of strength and in the flour of his youth he has been summoned to the realities of a future life we who are left behind can testify our appreciation of his labor and his worth.

4th. That while we bow in submission to the devine will, we tender to the bereaved family of which the deceased was a member, our heartfelt sympathy and commend to him who wounds only to heal.

5th, That these resolutions be published in the County papers, and entered upon the minutes of the Society.

W. B. RANKIN,
N. BECK,
C. A. SCHROYER,
Committee,

MULES.—M'NITT & BRILLINGER have constantly on hand first class Mules, which they will sell or exchange for Horses, at their stables at Milroy, Pa.

11dec. 8m.

—The 27th Annual session of the Centre Co. Teachers' Institute, will be held in the Court-house, at Bellefonte, Dec. 23—26th.

The following topics, among others, will be proposed at the different sessions of the County Institute, Christmas week. Teachers should be prepared to answer and discuss every question.

LESSON I.—How to arrange the seats of a school room, occupied both for study and recitation.

2. To what extent is a teacher responsible for the protection of the school property?

3. To what extent should a teacher regulate the out-door exercises of his pupils?

4. Form and object of school records.

5. What are just punishment for truency? for tardiness?

6. What measures do you adopt to secure regularity of attendance?

LESSON II.—1. What are some of the obstacles that prevent systematic classification, in our country schools, and how best overcome?

2. To what extent should oral teaching be practiced.

3. What are the particular advantages of oral spelling, and written spelling?

4. What are the advantages of programme of daily exercises?—What difficulties in arranging such a programme?

5. What are the advantages of giving the younger pupils frequent recitations, and frequent recesses?

6. Plan of calling out and dismissing classes.

LESSON III.—1. Mention some of the particulars in regard to manners, in which you would instruct your pupils.

2. What should be made the opening exercises of a school?

3. How should the daily Scripture lesson be conducted?

4. What attention should be given to vocal music? How taught?

6. How to teach Grammar to beginners.

LESSON IV.—1. Principal objects on study.

2. What incentives to study may be considered of doubtful utility?

3. What are the highest motives that can be successfully used as incentives to study?

4. What system of making is best, in the class record?

5. Method of conducting a reading lesson—What instruction should be given?

6. What are the more common faults of teachers in conducting recitations?

7. What are the principal objects of the recitation?

LESSON V.—1. How to teach mental arithmetic.

2. What position should pupils take when reciting, and why?

3. What are the four principal modes of imparting knowledge?

4. What objection to the "concert method" of reciting?

5. What are some of the objections to the method of allowing pupils to recite consecutively, or by turn?

6. What are some of the advantages of of the "topical method?"

7. What are the characteristics of a satisfactory answer?

LESSON VI.—1. What are the advantages of reviews, and how frequent should they be?

2. What are the relative advantages and disadvanges of public examinations and exhibitions, at the close of the term?

3. How should "whispering" be regulated?

1. Should pupils be detained after school for the purpose of preparing neglected lessons?

5. What is the natural punishment for injuring school property?

6. What is the natural punishment for improper conduct on the play ground?

7. What is the natural punishment for whispering with a seat-mate?

8. Plan and use of "object lessons?"

—CHURCH DEDICATION.—The Lord willing, the newly erected church of the Ev. Association, at Centre Hall, will be dedicated to the service of God, on December 28th. Ministers and members of sister denominations are cordially invited to attend. Services will be held Friday and Saturday evening previous. All are invited to attend.

decl1 3t. REV. R. YOUNG.

—At the meeting of the directors of the Pennsvalley Insurance Co., on Monday last, insurances were taken on property to the amount of $71,972. This shows that our people are not loosing confidence in our company, and that it is doing a handsome business notwithstanding the efforts of foreign companies. Our people have not now, nor had at any time, reason to be dissatisfied with its management or assessment, as all experience has proven to parties that have tried other companies that they paid dearly for it. Sustain the home company.

—Next Tuesday 16th, the vote for the adoption of the new Constitution will be taken. Let no honest taxpayer of this county fail to do his duty on that day.

18 DAILY AND WEEKLY. 74

THE PITTSBURG POST.

The publishers of THE POST take pleasure in again calling the attention of their numerous patrons and the public to the annual prospectus of

The Weekly Post,

an eight-page, fifty-six column family journal, and without doubt the largest, cheapest and best weekly political and literary paper in the State.

The stirring events contingent upon the immediate future are of such vast importance that every citizen will be anxious to secure a concise and true record of current events.

The Cuban Complications,

which for weeks have so intensely agitated the public mind will grow in importance with the assembling of Congress and the progress of the session. We shall make it a point to furnish the readers of THE POST with a clear, concise and reliable history of events as they transpire, with the latest news up to the hour of going to press.

The Democratic Revolution of 1873

places a new phase on American politics, and THE POST will continue to be, as it has always been, the fearless, independent, consistent and straight-forward advocate of the

Pure and Unadulterated Democracy,

upon the final triumph of whose principles the prosperity of the country and the perpetuity of Democratic-Republican institutions depend. It will continue to be the

Advocate of the People's Rights,

against all foes whatsoever, in favor of an honest and economical government, and will demand that the unjust favors between Monopolies, and the discrimination against Labor and in favor of Capital, shall be revoked and restored to the People, from whom they were wrenched by corrupt Radical legislation.

The Pittsburg Weekly Post

is in every sense a newspaper, for the diffusion of useful knowledge and information, containing all the latest Foreign, Domestic and Local news up to the latest hour of going to press. Its various departments will be carefully edited with a view to please and instruct the reader.

Literature and Art

will receive special care and attention, and will embrace nothing but the best and purest selections fitted for the household and fireside, while its

News and Miscellany

will contain the latest matters of importance from all parts of the world by mail and telegraph. Particular attention will be paid to

Agriculture and Industries

as well as every branch of general and household economy, the sciences, etc. A leading feature will be

The Live Stock Markets,

which are carefully reported for THE POST, and one of the greatest importance to the farmers of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, as well as all the Grain and General Markets in all the trade centres of America and Europe, by telegraph.

TERMS: Always in Advance

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" " In clubs of five or over,	1.00

All orders must be accompanied with the cash, which should be sent by P. O. order, draft or by express. Specimen copies sent free on application.

Address the publishers,
JAS. P. BARR & Co.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

—The agricultural meeting, at this place, on last Saturday afternoon, was well attended. Every portion of Potter township was represented. Harris twp. was represented by Messrs. Dale, Baker, Foster, Keller, Potters, and Swab; Bellefonte by Messrs. Orvis, Beaver, Keller, Tuten, Shortlidge, Alexander, and Hoy, and Howard twp. by Mr. J. A. Woodward. The school-room was crowded. Judge Hosterman was chosen president, and on taking his seat made some appropriate remarks, stating that he had long advocated the formation of farmer's clubs. Gen. Beaver was called upon to state the object of the meeting, and said that formation of these clubs was for the purpose of bringing farmers together and giving their experience in their important calling and learning from each other in what way to best improve their stock and their farms, as well as for protecting their own interests as other callings now do through their organizations. Mr. C. Dale, of Harris, then offerd some remarks and read a history of the farmers clubs of Chester county, which hold monthly meetings, some of which are held at the farm houses. He favored the idea of forming such clubs in our county. Mr. Geo. Durst, was then called upon and entertained the meeting quite pleasantly in giving some of his experience as a farmer. Speeches were then made by Messrs Orvis, and Woodward, after which Messrs Peter Hoffer, John H. Keller, of Potter, John Forster and John H. Keller, of Harris, gave their views upon fall ploughing. These were followed by remarks from Messrs. Rhinesmith, James A. Keller, Esq. Baker, D. S. Keller, and others, all endorsing the movement, and favoring the organization of farmer's clubs.

All present were highly pleased with the meeting and the remarks made, and a motion passed that another meeting be held on Friday evening next, 12th, in the school house, at Centre Hall, for the purpose of organizing the Potter Township Farmers' Club. All are earnestly invited to attend.

The following gentlemen, as the meeting adjourned, by their signature expressed their willinguess to attend at the organization of the club on the 12th:

John Hosterman, Jas. A. Keller, James C. Boal. Dan'l Rhinesmith, Wm. Lohre, And. Gregg, John H. Conly, Leonard Rhone, John H. Keller, Geo. Hoffer, J. K. Runkle, Fred Kurtz, C. F. Harlacher, Peter Hoffer, J. D. Murray, J. J. Arney, D. C. Keller, J. B. Bitner, Dan'l Stover.

—Our Loop correspondent sends the following:

BREVITIES.—Hogs are dying of sore throat .....Surprise parties are again in vogue......Wheat is bringing just what it always did—money—though not quite so much of it......There is quite a demand for rye, since winter has set in—"old rye" we mean .....County Institute only two weeks off, just think of it......If you want to make a certain old widower, not a dozen miles from here, squirm, just ask him what that widow said when she told him the length of his shirt. Tell him you don't mean his boiled shirt, but that new woolen one......We have no sympathy for a man that will allow himself to be fooled by a fool, whose business is to go around fooling fools......Smoke-house raiders will soon commence operations .....Simon Ruble, took a hog to town the other day, which weighed 480 lbs., and it wasn't a day good for hogs either......The fellow who offered to wager that there would be sleighing by the sixth of December, will take notice that we'll take ours straight ......Potter twp, will be ably represented at the coming Institute. The teacher who makes his big girls kiss him, will be there to. He says that mode of punishment, is as mild as a cathartic pill......What next?

—The Little Corporal comes to us this month with a table of contents as choice and as rich as Santa Claus' Pack at Christmas time. No Parents can invest a dollar and a half, as a Christmas present to his children, to better advantage, than to give them this beautiful magazine to read for a whole year. The Chromo "Writing to Papa," which is given free to evry subscrber, is alone worth double the subscription price of the magazine. New subscribers for next year receive the November and December numbers of this year free if they subscribe now. Address John E. Miller, Publisher, Chicago, Ill.

Centre County Teachers' Institute.

Twenty-Seventh Annual Session—'73

Will be held in the COURT HOUSE, at BELLEFONTE, December 23d, to 26th inclusive.

All who teach (in both Public and Priday schools) and all who have teaching in prospect, are earnestly invited to attend. The Institute will be called at 9 o'clock, Tuesday morning and close with Friday afternoon session.

It is particularly desirable that all should be present at the first session, as none can get full benefits of an Institute without attending from first to last. Let every school in the county be closed for the week. By coming in on Monday all may attend the meeting of the Teachers' Union, to be held on Monday evening.

The roll will be called twice a day as required by law, and tickets of membership granted teachers on Friday afternoon when the Annual Election of officers, and Committee on Permanent Certificates, will also take place,

With our knowledge of the ability and disposition of the teachers of Centre county, aided by the services of Dept. State Supt. R. Curry, Profs J. W. Shoemaker, H. Collier and C. W. Rishel, together with the Principals of the Graded Schools and Academies in the county, we can confidently look forward to a pleasant and fruitful session.

THE DAY SESSIONS:

will be devoted to practical school work. It is very desirable that the teachers should enter into the spirit of this work they being most directly interested—none will be thrust back and all will be expected to take part. A lesson on theory of teaching will be given at each session. (For Programme see county papers.)

Evening Lectures and Readings,

Tuesday Evening.—Lecture—by Prof H. Collier, Agr. College,

Wednesday Evening—Lecture—by Ex-Gov. A. G. Curtin.

Thursday Evening—Elocutionary Entertainment—by Prof. J. W. Shoemaker, of Philadelphia.

For the last named an admission fee of 25 cents will be charged to assist in defraying the expenses of the Institute.

ACCOMMODATIONS:—Brockerhoff House $1 per day. Butts' Hotel $1 per day. Bush House $1 50 per day. Garman's Hotel moderate rates. These are about half rates.

MUSIC.—The exercises will be interspersed throughout with vocal and instrumental music. (The School Journal music will be used)

MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL are cordialy invited to attend, SCHOOL DIRECTORS are earnestly requested to attend and participate in the exercises.

11 dec 2t. R. M. MAGEE, Co. Supt.

'74 The Patriot '74

THE HARRISBURG

WEEKLY PATRIOT

contains more reading matter than any other newspaper published in Pennsylvania. Its literary excellence is unquestioned, and as a vehicle of State News it is unsurpassed. During the session of the Legislature it will prove especially interesting on account of its full reports of the proceedings of that body.

TERMS:

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1 copy, during session of Legislature	75
4 copies, one year, each	1 75
10 " " "	1 50
20 " " "	1 25
50 " " "	1 00

A copy, free for one year, to any person sending a club of ten or more.

THE DAILY PATRIOT

The only first-class newspaper in Central Pennsylvania, and the only paper at Harrisburg which receives Associated Press Telegrams, $7 00 per annum. During session of the Legislature $2 00

☞All subscriptions to Daily and Weekly must be paid in advance.

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Harrisburg Pa.

4dec. 3t.

The President's Message.

The message of the President of the United States, says the *Age*, treats of many questions of deep interest and importance to the nation at this time. It commences with the declaration that "in the midst of great national prosperity a financial crisis has occurred that has brought low fortunes of gigantic proportions. Political partisanship has almost ceased to exist, especially in the agricultural regions, and finally the capture upon the high seas of a vessel bearing our flag has for a time threatened the most serious consequences, and has agitated the public mind from one end of the country to the other." The announcement is then made that the relations between the United States and France, Germany, Italy, Russia and the minor European powers are of a most cordial character, and a review presented of the action of the government in relation to the Geneva award and the determination of so much of the boundary line between the United States and the possessions of Great Britian as was left uncompleted by the Commissioenrs of 1856. The President also alludes to the finding of the mixed commission organized under the Treaty of Washington, and recommends the passage of an act appropriating the amount necessary to liquidate the award against the United States. He likewise urges the creation of a special court, to consist of three judges who shall be empowered to hear and determine claims of aliens upon the United States, arising out of acts committed against their persons or property during the insurrection.

An application from the Republic of San Domingo to the United States for the latter to exercise a protectorate over the former is transmitted to Congress by the President for their consideration. But no opinion is expressed in relation to the matter by President Grant. He leaves the whole question blank so far as governmental opinions, views and suggestions are concerned. The difference between this course and the President importuning Senators to vote for a treaty of annexation between San Domingo and the United States is so marked as to challenge the attention of the country, and start inquiries as to the reasons for this change of front on the part of the administration.

The facts of the case of the Virginius are then stated, and the resolution of June 1854, quoted, which declares "that American vessels on the high seas in time of peace, bearing the American flag, remain under the jurisdiction of the country to which they belong, and, therefore, any visitation, molestation or detention of such vessel by force, or by the exhibition of force, on the part of a foreign power, is in derogation of the sovereignty of the United States." Under this doctrine a demand for reparation was made upon Spain. That government reognized the justice of the demand, and arranged for the immediate delivery of the vessel, and for the surrender of the survivors of the passengers and crew, and for a salute to the flag, and for proceedings looking to the punishment of those who may be proved to have been guilty of illegal acts of violence towards citizens of the United States, and also toward indemnifying those who may be shown to be entitled to indemnity. The President closes this portion of his message in the following manner: "The embargoing of American estates in Cuba, cruelty to American citizens detected in the act of hostility to the Spanish government, the murdering of prisoners taken with arms in their hands, and finally, the capture upon the high seas of a vessel sailing under the United States registry, has culminated in an outburst of indignation that has seemed for a time to threaten war."

In relation to financial matters, the President, after alluding to the late panic, says: "My own judgment is that, however much individuals may have suffered, one long step has been taken toward specie payments; that we can never have permanent prosperity until a specie basis is reached, and that a specie basis cannot be reached and maintained until our exports, exclusive of gold, pay for our imports, interests due abroad and other specie obligations or so nearly so as to leave an appreciable accumulation of the precious metals in the country from the products of our mines." He also submits to the consideration of Congress whether many of the financial difficulties could be met and overcome by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue at any time to the national banks of issue any amount of their notes below a fixed percentage of amount, depositing with the Treasurer of the United States an equal amount of government bonds, equal to the amount of notes demanded, the banks to forfeit to the government say from four per cent. of the bonds so pledged during the time they remain with the Treasurer as security for the increased circulation, the bonds so pledged to be redeemable by the banks at their pleasure, either in whole or in part, by returning their own bills for cancellation to an amount equal to the face of the bonds withdrawn. In any modification of the present laws regulating national banks, as a further step towards preparing for a resumption of specie payment, the President invites the attention of Congress to the consideration of the propreiety of exacting from them the retention as a part of their reserve either the whole or a part of the gold interest accruing upon the bonds pledged as security for their issue. In conclusion, the President says:

"These suggestions are thrown out for your consideration without any recommendations that they shall be adopted literalty, but hoping that the best method may be arrived at to secure such an elasticity of the currency as will keep employed all the industries of the country and prevent such an inflation as will put off indefinitely the resumption of specie payments, an object so devoutly to be wished for by all, and by none more earnestly than the class of people most directly interested, those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows."

Cheap transportation, the affairs of the War Department, the Postoffice Department, the Department of Justice and the District of Columbia are all mentioned by the President, and he ends his message by a recommendation for general amnesty and the passage of a law to better secure the civil rights of freemen in the United States.

War Inevitable.

Spain Refuses to Comply with the Terms of the Protocol,

Washington, Dec. 5.—There is another and unexpected delay in the execution of the terms of the protocol between Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo relative to the release of the Virginius. Yesterday was the day on which Spain agreed to turn the vessel over to the United States, but up to to-night she still laid at her wharf in Havana under protection of a Spanish officer and crew, but unmolested by the Cubans. This Government, it is understood, has not lost its faith in the power of the Castelar Government to fulfil its promise, though the latter certainly has come to time in its previous agreement and reasons that the delay arises from the conciliatory course which Castelar is pursuing towards the Cuban authorities. Our Government, in order that the Spanish naval officers might be entirely free to take the vessel out of Havana, has ordered no United States vessels in the harbor, but a vessel will doubtless be found out on the high seas or within a marine league of the coast to receive the the Virginius from a Spanish man-of-war. The despatches received here from Havana show that the excitement there as represented in the press despatches is exaggerated yet it is not denied that affairs are so critical that serious difficulties may break out any moment. Admiral Polo has no news of the Captain-General's resignation.

HAVANA.

Discretion the Better Part of Valor.

THE LOYAL SPANIARDS SUBSIDING.

Consent Given to the Surrender of the Virginius.

Havana, December 5, via Key Key West.—The city continues quiet, and the feeling on the question of the delivery of the Virginius has undergone a considerable change since yesterday. Many Spaniards are now in favor of an immediate delivery of the vessel to the United States authorities, as a contrary course would place them in open rebellion against the government of Spain. Leading officers of voluteers held a meeting this morning at the residence of Zulueta President of the Casino Espanol. Zulueta subsequently informed an American gentleman that the Virginius would be delivered quietly. It is reported that Zulueta has received a telegraphic dispatch from Calero, representative at Madrid of the Casino Espanol counseling the delivery of the Virginius, and saying that Spain will afterwards claim $100,000,000 damages from the government of the United States. A proposal to send the Virginius to Spain, and then turn her over to an American man-of-war, is received with favor by the Spainiards, Battalions of volunteers are forming.

CONGRESSIONAL TINKERING.

Senator Ferry, a member of the Committee on Finance, will propose a remedy for the financial disturbance as follows: Banking to be open and free to all; the maximum currency of the country, exclusive of fractional, to be $800,000,000, and issued by the government direct; made lawful money as the greenbacks are; immediate relief through use of the $44,000,000 reserve and $56,000,000 new currency in the purchase of bonds, thus making up the $800,000,000, convertible into currency bonds bearing 3 65-100 per cent. interest, re-convertible into currency on demand; bonds not taxable; national currency exchange for new lawful money; currency at convenience of the government within such practicable periods as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate; the fractional currency to be substituted with silver, and the fractional currency, as far as redeemed, to be destroyed.

AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES IN REGARD TO THE VIRGINIUS.

Madrid, December 2.—Telegrams to the government from the Spanish authorities in Cuba state that the officials there have announced their willingness to abide by the provisions of the protocol agreed upon between the home government and the United States, and will deliver the steamship Virginius to the American government.

THE PAPAL SUCCESSION.

London, December 2.—The London *Hour* says it has trustworthy information that by a privately expressed wish of Pius IX, the cardinals have been in consultation, and have selected Cardinal Pecci, archbishop of Perugia for the next pope. He was born in 1810, and became Cardinal in 1853; he is a hard working bishop, and is called an ultramontaine, but would no doubt live on terms of amity with the Italian government. Even the free thinkers of Italy greatly respect Cardinal Pecci.

THE HOG TRADE.

Chicago, November 29.—The *Commercial Bulletin* this evening publishes returns of hogs packed at the principal points in the West to date, showing the aggregate number of hogs slaughtered in Chicago. Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Peoria, Ill., and Des Moines, Ia., so far this season, is 1,148,000 against 758,380 the same time last year. All the places mentioned show an increase with the exception of St. Louis, Louisville, and Peoria. Total number packed here to date 482,587, against 212,896 last year.

DEPARTURE OF BRIGHAM'S NINETEENTH WIFE—HER MISSION.

Salt Lake, November 29.—Ann Eliza, Brigham Young's nineteenth wife, left yesterday on her mission against polygamy. Her departure is several days before the time stated, but her friends, having reason to believe efforts would be made to prevent the fulfillment of her intention, advised her to start yesterday. She will speak in New York and Washington.

THE POISONING CASE—FOUR MORE VICTIMS.

Montreal, November 29.—Four additional victims have been added to the accidental poisoning case, making the total number of deaths seven, and leaving five still in a precarious condition. It appears that Flaherty, the man who died yesterday, saw a sleigh standing in the street without a driver, and stole therefrom a bottle containing what he supposed to be sherry, but which proved to be wine of Calchicum. This he shared with the inmates of the tenement in which he lived, and some neighbors, with the fatal results mentioned.

In Linn county, Iowa, S. J. McKinley, a traveling agent, has recovered $12,000 damages against the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company for injuries received at the hands of a muscular brakeman who handled him roughly because he insisted upon resuming a seat in what is called the "ladies car" which he had occupied for part of the trip he was making, and upon which he had left his coat and satchel. Another recent case is reported where a passenger having had the audacity to enter a "ladies' car" was promptly ejected, and in consequence recovered $4,500 damages from the railroad company. In Kansas a case has just been decided which involves a new principle, so far as judicial decisions are concerned. A respectabe physician of Kansas City bought a ticket, which was taken up by the conductor and a check given in its stead. The doctor put the check in his hat band and then indulged in a nap, from which he was rudely awakened by the conductor, who charged him with stealing the check from a passenger in the forward car. The result was that the doctor was put off the train, and the railroad company was compelled to pay $1,500 and costs for the inconvenience and indignity he suffered. One more case, recently decided in Dixon, Ill., is also worth notice from its novelty. A man named William Reed purchased a ticket and went on board a Pullman palace car, but lost it after entering the car and before exhibiting it to the conductor. Though he procured a written statement from the ticket agent to prove that he had bought and paid for his ticket the conductor of the car expelled him, whereupon he brought an action against the Pullman Pallace Car Company for damages, and recovered $3,000. In the course of time the managers of railroad companies generally are likely to learn that it will be for their interest to employ only courteous and sensible conductors, and to instruct all their employees that passengers have rights which it is not proper to disregard.

—Saturday, the 22d ult., A. P. Harris of Jersey Shore shot two deer dead at one shot. The bullet passed through the head of one and the shoulder of the other. The same feat was accomplished by a man named Hall, near Penfield, Clearfield county, two weeks ago.

—James Switzer, of the Ax Factary, a lad of 15 years, with his father, was out hunting in the Seven Mountains last week. The boy shot four deer and his father two. That boy is undoubtedly the champion of his age in the State.

Ugly Public Debt Showing.

The official statement of the Public Debt, issued yesterday, shows a deficiency of revenue for the month of November of nine million dollars. The illegal issue of legal tender notes has new reached eleven million dollars. On the first of September the legal tender and fractional currency outstanding was $388,000,000, after deducting the cash in the Treasury. The corresponding amount now is $414,000,000. The inflation is therefore $26,000,000 in three months. It now devolves on Congress to provide means to enable Mr. Richardson to draw back this $26,000,000.

Furthermore the United States Government has undertaken tomaintain a Sinking Fund for the extinction of the Public Debt. That Sinking Fund now calls for an annual contribution of about thirty million dollars. The law establishing the Fund may be found in the act authorizing the issue of the five-twenty bonds. It should not be treated as waste paper.

During the month the six per cent interest-bearing debt decreased $15,257,900, while the five per cent debt increased $8,529,100. The official estimates of the Departments call for $319,198.736, 82 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, or thirteen millions more than the appropriations for the current year!—N. Y. Tribune.

Bills For The Repeal of The Salary Grab.

The proposed repeal of the salary grab excites great interest in Congress but it is admitted that it will pass both houses. Mr. Hale (Me.) will introduce the bill prepared under direction of the caucus committee, and Mr. Niblack (Ind.) will submit his from the Democratic side. Mr. Hale's bill fixes the pay of members of the present Congress at $10,000, and provides that a sufficient amount shall be withheld on the succeeding payments to members who have drawn their pay for the last nine months at the rate of $7,500, so that the whole amount shall not exceed the sum above named. It provides that members shall receive, as now, their actual travelling expenses once each way to and from their homes for each session of Congress, and makes no allowance for postage and incidentals. Thus it proposes to make the salary of members even less than it was before the increase. when all extras and the privilege of franking were cut off. In the opinion of many members the bill goes too far, and it probably will not pass in this shape. It contains a provision moreover reducing the salary of the President to the old figure after 1877. General Butler will offer several amendments to the bill, one of which is designed to secure the return of the "back pay" of the members who are re-elected from the Forty-second Congress. This of course cannot be legally done, but it is supposed that Butler intends to return his own back pay after making this proposition. Mr. Hale's bill is nearly the same as that offered in the other branch by Senator Wright (Ia.)

The Hoosac tunnel in Massachusetts, which at last has been bored completely through the mountain, though not yet completed for use, is five miles long. It was begun in 1857, sixteen years ago. Its estimated cost was $3,350,000, and a contract was made to excavate the tunnel and build a double track railroad through it for that sum. In reality it has already cost $12,300,000, and it will require the expenditure of about $800,000 more to prepare it for traffic. These facts are of interest in connection with the project to tunnel the Alleghany Mountains in order to extend the James River and Kanawha Canal at the national expense, so as to make a connection with the great natural water courses of the West. Judging from the experience of Massachusetts in relation to the Hoosac tunnel, it would require about thirty-two years and an expenditure of some $25,000,000 to construct the proposed tunnel through the Alleghanies. leaving altogether out of the question the cost of the canal proper. Western farmers who place their reliance for increased prices for their crops upon the construction of this canal, if there are any such, must prepare themselves for a great exercise of patience.

Representative Small, of New Hampshire, has prepared a bill to restore the franking privilege, and also to allow newspapers so be sent free through the mails in the county where they are published.

—SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Joseph Miller, residing about one mile east of Laurelton in this county, died very suddenly on last Monday afternoon, Dec. 1st. He appeared to be as well as usual, ate a hearty dinner, and shortly afterwards he was found dead in his chair. Mr. Miller was about 63 years of age, and was highly respected in the community in which he lived. This is the fifth sudden death in and around Laurelton during the last nine months, viz: Mrs. James Glover of spinal meningitis; Irwin Albright, killed by a horse; Samuel Charles, water at the heart; Benj. Herndon, killed by a fall, and Joseph Miller.—*Telegraph*.

MAN KILLED BY A BEAR.—A man named John Groves went out hunting in Clearfield township, Cambria county, one day last week. During his travels, he came across the cub of a bear, which he shot and wounded. The cub set up a terrific howl, and presently the mother bear made its appearance on the scene of action. True to her maternal instincts, she attacked the man with great ferocity, and a struggle for life or death ensued. Groves was a powerful man, but he proved unable to cope with the vicious brute. He was thrown to the ground, and—horrible to relate—was absolutely torn to pieces! The only eye-witness of Grove's death escaped alike fate only through sudden and precipitate flight.

—See the prospectus of that staunch and able organ, The Pittsburg Post, in another column. The Post never falters in its duty, besides it reaches Centre county the same day it is issued with all the latest telegraphic news.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned hereby notify the public and their old customers in particular, that they have sold their store to another party, and quit the business heretofore carried on by their firm, thankful for the patronage extended to them in the past.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to them are earnestly requested to make settlement as early as possible. The books will be kept at the residence of C. F. Herlacher, where settlement of accounts will be attended to.

11 dec. 4t. HERLACHER & CRONMILLER.

SCHOOL TAX NOTICE.—The citizen of Potter township are hereby notified, agreeably to law, that on all School Tax paid over to the undersigned on or before November 25th, next, there will be a deduction of 5 per cent; and on all paid within one month after said date the full sum will be claimed, after which all such Taxes remaining unpaid, will be placed in the hands of a Collector with an addition of 5 per centum.

4ug2m JAS. C. BOAL, Treasurer.

MARRIAGES.

On 27th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Condit, Mr. F. W. Miller to Miss Lara Carner, daughter of Anthony Carner, Esq, all of Hublersburg, this county.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.

White Wheat $1 25, Red 125....Rye.....65......Corn 50 ....Oats 35......Barley 65. 70......Cloverseed 5,50 ......Potatoes 50. Lard per pound 8.......Pork per pound 06 Butter 25......Eggs 20. .....Plaster per ton $15 Tallow 8.......Bacon 10......Ham 15.

MILROY MARKETS

Corrected by John M'Dowel, Grain Merchant.

White wheat 1,30....Red wheat 1 25....Rye 60......Corn 45......Oats 30......Barley 80...... Cloverseed 4,00......Timothyseed, 350....... Salt 2 25 per sack,.................................. Bacon 7c......Ham 15......Butter 25... Eggs 20......Plaster 9 50

Chestnut Coal per Ton $5.75......Stove Coal per Ton $6.50......Egg Coal per Ton $6.50..... Limeburner's Coal per Ton $3.50

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the public in general, by the undersigned, that they have ceased their connection with the Centre Hall Foundry and Machine Shops, and disposed of the same to a new firm.

The books and papers of the old firm will continue to be kept at their former up-town office.

4 dec. 3t. H. D. VAN PELT & Co.

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of the undersigned near Centre Hall, about two weeks ago, a white boar, with large tusks, and about 18 months old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

nov 27 3t P. F. KELLER.

W. J. M'MANIGAL.

Wholesale & Retail

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

HARDWARE,

MILROY & MILLHEIM, PA.

LARGE STOCK OF NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED, AT PANIC PRICES LAMPS & LANTERNS, MEAT CUTTERS & STUFFERS, BUTCHER KNIVES &c.

POCKET & TABLE CUTLERY—in large varieties and every thing generally kept in HARDWARE STORES. My Stock at this time is heavy, and will offer inducements to cash on short credit buyers. nov 27. 3m.

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.—A two-story dwelling house and good lot, in one of the most desirable portions of Aaronsburg, is offered at private sale. With it are all necessary outbuildings such as kitchen, woodshed, smokehouse, a shop stable, cistern, &c. Choice fruit of all kinds on the premises. Apply to

MRS. JOANNA KURTZ,
oct23 tf Aaronsburg.

Keystone Store.

FOR FARMERS AND ALL OTHERS

Go to

H. YEARICK & SON,

FOR FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

CLOTHING, OIL CLOTHS,

QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FLOUR, &c.

No. 6 Bush's Arcade, Bellefonte, Pa.

All kinds of country produce taken. Best Bargains in town to be had. nov20tf

BARLEY WANTED.

ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS of Barley wanted by the undersigned, to be delivered at Milroy. Price from 80c to 95c per bu., Cash, according to quality.

HENRY BOSSINGER,
oct30,9t Lewistown, Pa.

ESTRAY.—Came to the residence of the undersigned, near Centre Hall, in August last a dark brindle heifer, about 2 years old, with a notch in right ear. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay expenses, and remove the same, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

nov20 3t B. H. ARNEY.

Stoves! Fire! Stov's!

At Andy Reesman's, Centre Hall, are latest and best stoves out, he has just received a large lot of

Cook Stoves, the Pioneer Cook,
the Eclipse Cook,
the Reliance Cook.

PARLORS—The Radiant Light, self-feeder, Gas Burner, National Egg, Jewell, &c.

☞He sells stoves as LOW as anywhere in Mifflin or Centre co. ☜

TIN AND SHEETIRON WARE

The undersigned hereby informs the citizens of Pennsvalley that he has purchased the Tinshop heretofore carried on by the C. H. Mf'g Co., and will continue the same, at the old stand, in all its branches, in the manufacture of

STOVE PIPE & SPOUTING.

All kinds of repairing done. He has always on hand

Fruit Cans, of all Sizes,
BUCKETS,
CUPS,
DIPPERS,
DISHES, &C.

All work warranted and charges reasonable. A share of the public patronage solicited.

AND. REESMAN,
2sep70y Centre Hall

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

Next door to Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store, Allegheny St.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

R. F. Rankin & Co.,

(Successors to Linn & Wilson.)

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS
AND MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, AND FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c.

PURE WINE & LIQUORS

for medicinal purposes.

SHOULDER BRACES,

TRUSSES & SUPPORTERS in great variety.

Also, Choice

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

and all other articles usually kept in first class Drug Store.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

tf.1june R. F. RANKIN & CO.

SMITH SHOP FOR RENT.—One of the best Blacksmith Stands in the country is offered for rent by the undersigned. The shop is located in Madisonburg, has two fires, and if desired, the Tools can also be leased with the shop. Every thing is in the best order for the business, and the stand is always full of work. Possession can be had at any time. Apply to

WILLIAM NOLL.

This stand is also offered for sale, with dwelling house and lot.

6 nov. 2m. Madisonburg, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE:—Letters of administration on the estate of Reuben M. Shirk, of Potter twp., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, who request all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement.

JOSEPH SHIRK,
A. LUKENBACH,
Executors.

nov20 6t

NEW GOODS

AND NEW

PRICES.

AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

at the

BOSTON BOOT & SHOE STORE,

NO. 5, BUSH'S ARCADE.

Prices Less than at any Other Shoe Store in Centre County.

Call and See Us!

No. 5, Bush's Arcade, Bellefonte.
July 19tf.

GROCERY STORE;—

Woodring & Co.,

At the Grocery Store on Alleghany Street, Bellefonte, Pa., opposite Hoffer Bro's inform the public generally, that they have now and keep at all times one of the best and largest stocks of Groceries, such as

COFFEES,

TEA,

SUGAR,

MOLASSAS,

&c., &c., &c.,

CANNED AND DRIED FRUITS OF ALL KINDS,

consisting of canned peaches, cherries, omatoes, plums, green corn, dried apples, peaches, cherries &c.

In brief they have everything usually kept in a first class Grocery Store. Call in ladies and gentlemen. Our prices are reasonable. We aim to please. oct9tf

ADAM HILD,

PAINTER, Milroy, Mifflin co., Pa.

offers his services to the citizens of Mifflin Centre and adjoining counties, in

House, Sign and Ornamental Painting.

GRAINING

Oak, Walnut, Maple, Ash, Mahogany, &c.,

Plain and Fancy Paperhanging. Orders respectfully solicited.

All fine work done for other painters.

nov. 6 tf.

RETAIL PRICE LIST.

BURNSIDES & THOMAS.

JOBBERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Salt per Barrel	$3 25
Salt per Sack	2 25
Best Rio Coffee per lb	30
White Sugar per lb	13
Men's Stoga Boots	
Moose Boots per pair	3 50
Horse Blankets per piece	1 75
Men's Shirts, a piece	1 00
Army Pantaloons	2 75
Best double thick tobacco	35
Best Navy Tobacco	50

We are Wanamakers & Brown's agents and will furnish customers with any kind of clothing you want at Philadelphia prices, and will show you large samples to choose from.

We are sharpless' agents of Philadelphia and will furnish customers with any kind of dress goods, shawls, &c., at city prices.

Largest stock of Merchandize ever brought to this town. Cellar, Room and up Stairs all full. Call and see for yourselves and save from 20 to 30 per cent.

The highest Market price paid for butter, eggs, grain, &c.

Fifty different kinds of men's gloves.

BURNSIDES & THOMAS,

Miller & Son,

CENTRE HALL, PA.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS
AND MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c., &c., &c.

PURE WINE AND LIQUORS,

for medicinal purposes.

Trusses & Supporters in great variety.

Also, choice

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

and all other articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

28oct tf MILLER & SON.

Excelsior Cement.

The undersigned now manufacture Cement WARRANTED OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, at their kilns, near Pine Creek Mills, in Haines twp. This cement has already been used in large quantities upon the L. C. & S. C. RR., and has been found highly satisfactory upon all jobs where it has been used, and as equal to any now manufactured. The undersigned now take pleasure in recommending, and warranting it to all, for use in CISTERNS, WATER PIPES, or whatever purpose a good quality of Cement is desirable. This Cement has already been tested far and wide, and rendered the utmost satisfaction. Persons, therefore constructing Cisterns, laying Water Pipes, &c., will find it to their advantage to bear this in mind, and also, that they warrant the article as represented. For further particulars, address

MEYER, HOFFER, & CO,
20dec tf Aaronsburg, Pa.

Chas. H. Held,

Clock, Watchmaker & Jeweler

Millheim, Centre Co., Pa.

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just opened at his new establishment, above Alexander's store, and keeps constantly on hand, all kinds of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry of the latest styles, as also the Maranville Patent Calender Clocks, provided with a complete index of the month, and day of the month and week on its face, which is warranted as a perfect time-keeper.

☞Clocks, Watches and Jewelry repaired on short notice and warranted.

sep 11' 69 ly

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct22'69tf.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL.
JOHN SPANGLER, Proprietor.
Stages arrive and depart daily, for all points, north, south, east and west.

H. N. M'ALLISTER. JAMES A. BEAVER.
M'ALLISTER & BEAVER,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Centre co., Pa. ap68tf

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, J. D. SHUGERT,
President, Cashier.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.

(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
RECEIVE DEPOSITS,
And Allow interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell,
Government Securities, Gold & Coupons.
apl0'68tf

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynold's bank. may14'69

SEWING MACHINES.

The sales of Sewing machines in 1872, a reported under oath, in 1873, to owners of the Sewing Machine Patents show that the

SINGER

MANUFACTURING CO.

Last Year Sold

219,758

MACHINES

OR

38,498 more than in 1871,

Ninety per cent. of them being for

FAMILY USE

THIS IS OVER

45,000

More Sewing Machines than were sold by any other company during the same period, and over

ONE QUARTER

of all the Machines sold in 1872.

Principal Office of
The Singer Manufacturing Co.
34 UNION SQUARE.
Philadelphia, office, 1106 Chestnut St.
june 26-6m

MAJ. J. SHREFFLER
TAYLOR,

MILLER'S HOTEL, Woodward, Pa.
Stages arrive and depart daily.

D. M. RITTENHOUSE,
WITH
KOONS, SCHWARZ & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Fish, Cheese and Provisions,
144 North Delaware Avenue,
137 North Water Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
F. A. KOONS. G SCHWARZ. J. SCHWARZ
mar6.1y.

The Champion of the World.

The new Improved American Button-Hole Overseaming and Complete Sewing Machine—The greatest machine of the Age!

Simplicity, Durability & Cheapness Combined.

guaranteed. All orders promptly attended to.

A. L. BARTGES,
Agent for Centre County
MADISONBURG, PA.

J. HARRIS, J. D. SHUGERT, J. A. BEAVER
JOHN HOFFER. PETER HOFFER.

Pennsvalley
Banking Co.

CENTRE HALL, PA.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS,
And Allow Interest,
Discount Note
Buy and Sell
Government Securities, Gold and Coupons

PETER HOFFER, Pres't. WM. B. MINGLE, Cashier.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
Alleghency Street, Bellefonte, Pa
D. JOHNSON & SONS, Proprietors.
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, COMFORTABLE ROOMS
PROMPT ATTENDANCE.
ALL THE MODERN CONVENIENCES—AND REASONABLE Charges.

The proprietors offer to the traveling public, and to their country friends, first class accommodations and careful attention to the wants of guests at all times, at fair rates. Careful hostlers and good stabling for horses. An excellent table well served. A Bar supplied with fine liquors. Servants well trained and everything requisite in a first class Hotel. Our location is in the business part of the town, near the Post Office, the Court House, the Churches, the Banks, and the principal places of business, renders it the most eligible place for those who visit Bellefonte on busior pleasure.

An Omnibus will carry passengers and baggage to and from all trains free of charge.

W. A. CURRY,
BOOT & SHOE MAKER
CENTRE HALL, PA.

Would most respectfully inform the citizens of this vicinity, that he has started a new Boot and Shoe Shop, and would be thankful for a share of the public patronage. Boots and Shoes made to order and according to style, and warrants his work to equal any made elsewhere. All kinds of repairing done, and charges reasonable. Give him a call. feb 13 ly

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,
Dentist, Millheim.

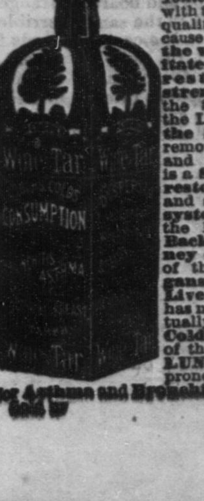
Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.

☞He is now fully prepared to extract teeth *absolutely without pain*. my8-73-tf.

YOUNG'S HOTEL, Corner of Third and Chestnut Street, Mifflinburg, Pa.
John Showers, Proprietor.
Its Central Location makes it particularly desirable to persons visiting Town on business or pleasure.
H. A. Taylor's Livery Attached.
un21 ly

JAS. M'MANUS, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, promptly attends to all business entrusted to him. jul2,'68tf

Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar



Contains *Vegetable Ingredients of Undoubted Tonic* value combined with the rich medicinal qualities of Tar, which cause it to build up the weak and debilitated and rapidly restore exhausted strength. It cleanses the Stomach, relaxes the Liver, and causes the food to digest, removing Dyspepsia and Indigestion. It is a Superior Tonic, restores the appetite and strengthens the system. For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, Gravel or Kidney disease, diseases of the Urinary Organs, Jaundice or any Liver Complaint it has no equal. It effectually cures all Coughs Colds, and all diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, and has been pronounced a specific for Asthma and Bronchitis. TRY IT.

Farm, Garden and Household.

Household Recipes.

POUND CAKE.—One pound flour, one pound of sugar, one pound of butter, eight eggs. Beat well, and bake till done.

KNOX GINGER CAKES.—Five cups of flour, four eggs, one cup of sugar, one of butter, one of sour milk, half-cup of molasses, one tablespoonful of soda. Roll out and bake.

GINGERBREAD NUTS.—Rub one-quarter of a pound of butter in one pound of flour, half a pound of sugar, one ounce ginger, peel of one lemon and three eggs. Work it well and bake in small cakes, rolled out.

CLEANING STOVES.—Stove luster, when mixed with turpentine and applied in the usual manner, is blacker, more glossy, and more durable than when mixed with any other liquid. The turpentine prevents rust, and when put on an old rusty stove will make it look as good as new.

FOR BUGS.—Ladies, the best medicine for the insects that mutilate rosebuds and many other garden shrubs, is quassia. Make strong tea of quassia bark—it costs but twelve cents per pound wholesale—and drench the bushes. The little pests will not fancy the taste any better than sick children do.

HASTY SHORT-CAKE.—Mix with a pint of flour a lump of butter the size of an egg, rub well with two teaspoons of cream-of-tartar in flour; powder fine one teaspoon saleratus. Add one cup cold water. Make a stiff batter, add flour if needed. Bake on tin for tea. If you use sour or buttermilk you do not need cream-of-tartar, nor as much butter. It is much better made of buttermilk.

APPLE DUMPLINGS.—These are boiled in small knitted cloths, which gives a very ornamental appearance to an otherwise homely dish. Take the cores out of large greening apples, and fill the cavity with marmalade, orange, or lemon, if you have it, or with sugar, and spice to taste. Inclose in a good kidney crust; draw the cloths around them tightly, and boil gently one hour, or steam an hour and a half. Eat with hard sauce.

PUMPKIN PIES.—Choose the best pumpkins that can be found. Take out the seeds, cut the rind carefully away, and then cut the pumpkin into thin and narrow bits. Stew over a moderate fire in a little water, just enough to keep the mass from burning, until soft. Turn off the water if any remains and let the pumpkin steam over a slow fire about ten minutes. When sufficiently cooled, strain through a sieve. Sweeten the pumpkin with sugar and a little molasses. The sugar and eggs should be beaten together. The flavoring requires ginger, the grated rind of a lemon, or nutmeg and salt. To one quart of pumpkin add one quart of milk, and four eggs for ordinary richness. Heat the pumpkin scalding hot before putting it upon the crust to bake, otherwise the crust will be soaked. Bake in a very hot oven.

OATMEAL CRACKNELS OR SCOTCH BANNOCKS.—Sift enough oatmeal to make one quart of fine meal, stir it into warm water enough to barely moisten it, and add a pinch of salt. Set it away in a pan for ten or fifteen minutes, or even more, to let it swell; then roll it out on the bread board, using wheat flour for both board and rolling pin, until only a quarter of an inch in thickness. Cut it with a cooky-cutter, and bake in a slow oven, as they require only moderate heat, and should only be slightly browned. If baked properly, these cakes will snap in the fingers, and possess a pleasant nutty flavor, and require no butter to make them palatable. If kept in a close jar they are good for some months after being baked. In Scotland the bannocks are preserved through the year, in a barrel of oatmeal.

The Buckwheat Crop.

A friend writing from Wyoming county, N. Y., to the Germantown *Telegraph*, thus discourses on the advantages and disadvantages of the buckwheat crop: I have for many years raised buckwheat for "pan-cakes;" but I have not undertaken to compare it with other grains as feed for any kind of animals. But as I have discovered that it will grow in large quantity upon the same, without any other seeding than what falls in harvesting and securing, I am disinclined from recommending it as a general crop. Besides, I know that, when I have raised it, it would not give a remunerative crop without careful manuring. I first knew it to fail on a piece of beautiful land in Farmersville, Cattaraugus county, N. Y. The land had not been previously sown with buckwheat. The soil was a remarkable fine, dark-colored loam. I thought it had been well fitted for the crop. I soon after left Cattaraugus, and removed to Wyoming county. In Wyoming I have had several crops on the same ground, but the diminished yield each year convinced me that buckwheat is not a grain that I can recommend. With regard to a large yield, I have to affirm that in over sixty years of observation I have seen but one large yield, and that fell short of fifty bushels. Buchwheat is not, in my judgment, a good crop to manure land. It is of a cold, watery nature. Most kinds of grass, will improve the condition of the land for a following crop. But for wheat no other vegetable known to me equals clover. As I have said in regard to other grains, so I say in regard to buckwheat—the land should be well drained and well subsoiled.

About Sick Animals.

Nearly all sick animals become so by improper feeding, in the first place. In nine cases out of ten the digestion is wrong. Charcoal is the most efficient and rapid corrective. It will cure in a majority of cases if properly administered. An example of its use: The hired man came in with the intelligence that one of the finest cows was very sick, and a kind neighbor proposed the usual drugs and poisons. The owner, being ill, and unable to examine the cow, concluded that the trouble came from over-eating, and ordered a teacupful of pulverized charcoal given in water. It was mixed, placed in a junk bottle, the head held upward, and the water and charcoal poured downward. In five minutes improvement was visible, and in a few hours the animal was in the pasture quietly eating grass. Another instance of equal success occurred with a young heifer which had become badly bloated by eating green apples after a hard wind. The bloat was so severe that the sides were almost as hard as a barrel. The old remedy, saleratus, was tried for correcting the acidity. But the attempt to put it down always caused coughing, and it did little good. Half a teacupful of fresh powdered charcoal was next given, and in a few hours all appearance of bloat had gone, and the heifer was well.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Cost of a Bushel of Wheat in Illinois.

A correspondent of the *Rural World* says the farmers of Illinois cannot produce wheat for 20 cents per bushel, nor three times that amount. He adds: This part of the State (Richland County) is called a fair region for wheat, but where the average yield of the State is taken it is about fourteen bushels to the acre. This county, during the last two years, has done a fraction better. Wheat was worth with us last fall at seeding time, $1.50 per bushel; harvest hands were paid from $2 to $2.50; for a man and team we paid $2.50 and board, and for other kinds of work in the same proportion. I will now give the cost of raising wheat in this part of Illinois, taking one acre as a basis for calculations, and estimating the yield at fifteen bushels, which is a large average for the township, county, or State:

Ploughing one acre	$1.50
Harrowing	.50
One and one-half bushels seed, $1.50 per bushel	2.25
Drilling	.50
Board	1.00
Cutting	.75
Binding	.75
Shocking	.25
Hauling and stacking	.50
Threshing, fifteen bushels	1.87
Hauling to market	1.00
Rent	3.50
Total	$14.37

Or a fraction over 95 cents a bushel.

Don't be in a Hurry to Go.

Come, boys, I have something to tell you;
Come here, I would whisper it low:
You're thinking of leaving the homestead,
Don't be in a hurry to go.
The city has many attractions,
But think of the vice and sins;
But when once in the vortex of fashion,
How soon the course downward begins!

You talk of the mines of Australia;
They're wealthy in treasure, no doubt,
But, ah! there's gold in the farm, boys,
If only you'll shovel it out.
The mercantile life is a hazard,
The goods are first high and then low;
Better risk the old farm awhile longer—
Don't be in a hurry to go.

The great busy West has inducements,
And so has the business mart;
And wealth is not made in a day, boys—
Don't be in a hurry to start.
The banker and broker are wealthy,
And take in their thousand or so;
Ah! think of their frauds and deceptions—
Don't be in a hurry to go.

The farm is the safest and surest;
The orchards are loaded to-day;
You are free as the air of the mountain,
And monarch of all you survey.
But stay on the farm awhile longer,
Though profits come in rather slow,
Remember you've nothing to risk, boys—
Don't be in a hurry to go.

DEATH IN THE EYE.

Colonel Bill Borlin was the *generalissimo* of the Texan Lynchers in the early history of that State. He well deserved the title which he had won by many a desperate deed. He possessed such incredible skill in the use of all sorts of murderous weapons, that it might be pronounced virtual suicide to even think of encountering him, so rapid was his motion, so unerring his mortal aim. The terrible cognomen "Death in the Eye" told truly the mark at which he always fired—a mark he had never once missed—while such was his astonishing quickness that his antagonists usually fell without pulling a trigger. An enemy stood no better chance by resorting to the sword or the bowie-knife, against one in whose hands the flash of steel was like lightning—as swift, as mighty to slay—one who appeared to surpass all other men as much in strength as in activity—a giant in stature, a fiend in courage. His biography in itself was more thrilling than a novel, wilder than the wildest romance; and the very first act of his dreadful daring revealed, in all their force and fullness, the two essential elements of his character—the ferocious ardor of his appetite for revenge, and the iron pertinacity of his indomitable will. At the age of twenty he pursued the assassin of his brother all the way from Carolina to Canada, and shot him dead at the dinner table of a tavern in Quebec; yet such had been the cunning of his previous arrangements for the event, that aided by numerous relays of swift horses, he effected his escape safely to the South. The achievement cost him ten thousand dollars.

From this time forward his life was one long war. Almost every month in the year saw him engaged in some fatal duel—fatal only to others, never hurtful to him—while each week witnessed the occurrence of casual affrays, often as bloody as his more regular combats. He was the Napoleon of the knife and pistol. But the truth of impartial history compels me to record, that this man, so fearful in his deeds, whose right arm reeked with gore to the elbow, was not commonly the aggressor in his countless quarrels. Often the friends of those he had vanquished in fair fight assaulted him, from motives of revenge. The fame of his prowess provoked the vain jealousy of others. He had acquired the perilous reputation of a matchless hero—the ardent, the desperate, the ambitious would win, if possible, his laurels. Every young Hercules longed to kill the lion, so as to clothe himself in his skin, and thus was Borlin forced to maintain an interminable war. It is so in all professions. There can be no peace in high places—storm, hail, and thunder must break around the mountain's brow.

This duelist was one of the earliest in Eastern Texas, where he became the chief of the Lynching party. In his own county of Harrison, he possessed boundless influence; indeed, he would not suffer a foe to reside within its limits. Hence, he might have openly defied the officers of the law, had such been his pleasure; but his shrewd and far-seeing sagacity adopted a wiser and safer course. After perpetrating any homicide, he invariably submitted his own case to the grand jury, sure of a triumphant acquittal by his friends on trial; and thus, should public sentiment ever turn against him in the future, he would be enabled to plead effectual verdicts in bar of all past offences.

At length the time arrived which the colonel had so long anticipated. A wealthy and intelligent class of citizens began to change the current of opinion in Harrison, so that in the county election the friends of order, by a slight majority, gained their candidate for sheriff. This was a terrible blow to the Lynchers, as it deprived them of their secure vantage ground in packing juries; and to increase their danger, at this unpropitious crisis, a new judge was also appointed. The old faction, however, did not despair. They were still numerous, thoroughly armed, desperadoes to a man, and determined, at the first court, to muster all their strength, so as to control and overawe the proceedings.

At nine o'clock in the morning of the second Monday in September, 1842, the new judge took his seat on the bench. He was a stranger from the west, whose name alone had transpired, and whose appearance, at first, inspired the desperadoes with hope, and the friends of order with doubt and painful apprehension.

Charles Evans was a young man of thirty-two—tall, slender, extremely handsome, and dressed with the most finical taste—his fingers flashing with rings, and his person adorned in the most gaudy manner. His long hair of a bright golden color waving in curls around his shoulders, and the sweet smile of complacent vanity beaming on his features, gave him an aspect almost ludicrously feminine.

Colonel Bill Borlin gazed on this apparition with ineffable contempt, and whispered his comrades—"We will have it all our own way, as Houston has kindly sent us a *Miss Nancy!*"

If the colonel had paid more attention to the man, and less to the clothing, he would, perhaps, have been led to a different conclusion; for there was a strange light in the vivid blue eyes of the stranger—a light that went and came at irregular intervals, like the play of lightning in a summer cloud, while the corners of his mouth wore a wild, resolute, sneering expression, betokening the opposite of pliancy and fear.

The grand jury being called and sworn, the judge commenced his charge, and at the sound of his voice everybody started; for the tones were shrill as a trumpet—stern, ringing, imperious, like the accents of a commander on parade. Having glanced rapidly over the legal definitions and penalties of crime, he proceeded to descant on the responsibility of juries to aid in its suppression. His soul appeared to catch electric fire at the theme—his voice borrowed the rich roll of thunder—his vivid blue eyes literally blazed with that strange light—the wild expression grew terrible on his writhing lips—and his words flew like volleys of burning arrows. He painted the horrows of lawless anarchy till the very heart sickened; he described the beauty of regular government as a vision of heaven realized on earth; and he finally closed with the bold announcement—"I will perform my duty. I will put down Lynching wherever I have the honor of presiding, or I will myself be put in the grave!"

"Then, Miss Nancy, take care of your eyes!" cried a hoarse voice, louder and more menacing than that of the judge.

Every heart save one shuddered. The sentence seemed like a warning from eternity—a revelation, as it were, from the depths of hell.

"Who are you that thus dares to interrupt the business of the court?" exclaimed Judge Evans, with the grave majesty of a king.

"My true name is Colonel Bill Borlin; but most persons call me 'Death in the Eye!'" was the answer.

"But in law you have another name," rejoined Evans, smiling.

"Tell me what it is; but take good care of your eyes!" retorted Borlin, with unspeakable fury.

"It is *murderer!*" said Evans; and the smile on his lips, before pale sunshine, was now a wreath of lurid fire.

"You shall pay dearly for that word within the week!" fairly shouted the duelist, grinding his teeth like a raging wild beast.

"There is no time like the present," was the calm reply.

"*Now?*" interrogated Borlin, as if doubting the evidence of his ears.

"Yes, *now!* if you have the courage to challenge me," said Evans.

"I *do* challenge you," thundered Borlin.

"And I accept," answered Evans.

"Name your seconds."

"We will fight without any."

"The terms?" asked Borlin, with signs of astonishment.

"On horseback, in the little prairie west of the village, one half hour from this, each armed with as many pistols and knives as he can procure, or sees fit to carry," said Evans, apparently passionless, as if defending a motion in court.

No one but the chief actor in this extraordinary scene uttered a syllable, or offered to interfere, for all saw that such attempts would be unavailing, perhaps dangerous to the meddler. One half hour afterwards the parties met in the little prairie, which was circular in form, and about three hundred yards in diameter. By tacit consent, both actuated by the same purpose, they assumed their stations in the edge of the timber on opposite sides. Both wore strong belts literally stiff with knives and pistols. Both were mounted on powerful steeds, but of opposite colors, that of the judge being white as a snow cloud, while the colonel's was black and glossy as the wing of a raven. The features of the riders in that race of death presented very different types of expression. The colonel's brow looked dark as the gloom of a tempest—stern, lowering, awful; but the handsome face of the judge was gay, smiling, joyous—brilliant as the sunbeam that kissed it. The multitude stood around in the grove, speechless, almost terrified with the scene about to open.

Suddenly the colonel waved a white handkerchief as the signal that he was in the act of starting; and swift as arrows from the bow, terrible as balls from the cannon's mouth, the two horsemen, with pistols cocked and fingers firm on the trigger, shot towards each other. When within fifty steps of his enemy the colonel halted with surprising dexterity, and crying, in loud tones, "Now take care of your eyes!" leveled, and fired.

At the instant, the judge urged his horse to an evolution, as if bounding over a wall, and the bullet aimed for his eye struck the silver pommel of his saddle, and glanced off without harm. Continuing his former velocity, he passed the colonel within three feet, discharging his weapon at the other's bosom, but inflicting only a slight wound; and then both proceeded to the opposite sides of the prairie and renewed their headlong course. This time neither halted, but passed, almost touching each other, and both fired as they passed, each drawing from his foe a stream of blood. The same charge was repeated with like results half a dozen times, till their fire-arms were exhausted, save a small pistol in the pocket of the colonel; and yet both kept their saddle.

The last sweep of all was terrific. The horses were bathed in foam, the riders were covered with blood, and both reeled in their seats; yet they rushed onwards madly as ever, while two terrific cries, as they started, warned the appalled spectators that this shock would be final. Some desperate thought seemed to have occurred to each at the same instant, uttering itself in those wild cries—yells, like nothing earthly, but shrieking, savage, demoniac. On they flew—they kept straight onwards—they swerved not to the right or left—and they met like the collision of adverse comets. Down went the strong steeds—down the furious riders. Ah! surely this must be the end of all! Not yet. See, the judge rises, tottering, slowly to his feet, and his face still wears that indescribable smile, unquenchable by all its blood, unconquerable by all its bruises. The colonel cannot stand, yet he is not dead—he writhes in his agony like a crushed worm. The judge approaches, crippled, halting, to his enemy—stoops, and plunges the sharp knife into his heart. He is the victor in the field of death. Not yet! Hark! a crack, a roar, a fall—the colonel musters also his expiring energies—fires his last pistol—and exclaims in tones of hellish triumph—"I told you to take care of you eyes!"

The horrified spectators ran to the spot. The antagonists were both dead, and the right eye of the judge was shot out. The colonel was "Death in the Eye!" to the last.

The Late Mrs. Lee.

The late Mrs. Gen. Robert E. Lee was the only daughter of G. W. P. Custis, Esq., of Arlington, who was the youngest child of John Parke Custis, a son of Mrs. Washington by her first husband, and an aid-de-camp to General Washington at the siege of Yorktown. His two youngest children, one of them the father of Mrs. Lee, were adopted by General Washington. G. W. P. Custis was brought up at Mount Vernon, and remained a member of Washington's family until the death of Mrs. Washington, in 1802, when he went to reside at Arlington, an estate of 1,000 acres in the neighborhood of Washington, which he had inherited from his father. He erected the mansion known as Arlington House. He was married in early life to Miss Mary Lee Fitzhugh, of Virginia, and left an only daughter, who became the wife of General Robert E. Lee. The late Mrs. Lee was a lady of exemplary religious and domestic virtues and unassuming and gentle in character. She was between sixty and seventy years of age at the time of her death.—*Baltimore Sun.*

American Ladies.

Mr. Fulton, of the Baltimore *American*, writes: "How do the Vienna ladies dress? Well, the ladies of Vienna wear no bustles, and we may as well speak plainly and add that it is because most of them need none. In all other respects they follow the same fashions that the ladies of America adopt. Their dresses and overskirts have all the folds, frills, pleats, points, ruffles, laces and trimmings that are to be found in Paris, and their skirts drag in the dirt of the pavements just as those of the rest of the civilized nations. The only difference that we have observed in this respect is that they wear all their underskirts with trails also, and when the pavements are wet and dirty, they let them draw much more recklessly than the ladies of Baltimore. They seldom raise them to avoid a puddle, but move on as unconcerned as if their skirts were trailing over a velvet carpet.

The Protection of Game.

At the first meeting of the New York Association for the Protection of Game for the season of 1873-74, the counsel for the club made a statement of the prosecutions which had been commenced since the 14th of March last, showing that twenty-seven suits had been instituted at a cost of about five hundred dollars, all of which had been decided except two or three, and those that had been decided were in favor of the association. The association had stopped the sale of game out of season in New York, but the sportsmen of Long Island, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, and the far West had not made the slightest effort to prevent the wholesale destruction of game. The club had done a great deal of good in instructing the people as to when the different kinds of game were and were not in season, and it seemed as if they ought to get some little assistance from the country clubs.

The Virginius Massacre.

What an Eye Witness Says of the Affair.

Captain McArthur, of the British schooner Brilliant, which left Santiago de Cuba on the evening of the 5th, reports that just before the Virginius was captured Varona advised the firing of the powder magazine and the consequent blowing up of the vessel rather than that they should fall into the hands of the Spaniards; but the captain persuaded and convinced General Varona that, being under the American flag and in neutral waters, they would not dare touch any man on board. Varona and his brave followers thereupon became satisfied, and shortly after an officer from the Tornado boarded the Virginius and demanded her papers. The officer, after inspection, stated that they were correct, but made all on board prisoners! Varona replied that he was a prisoner because there was not an English or American man-of-war near to witness this scandal on the law of nations. He added that he could have blown up the vessel with all on board; but he had not done so since her papers were correct and she had not been seized in Cuban waters. The American flag was, he considered, their protection, and he surrendered under the protection of that flag, but believed he would be victimized, since the Spanish government all along hated him.

Captain McArthur witnessed the execution of Ryan, Varona, Jesus del Sol and Pedro Cespedes, and gives the following account:—

On the morning of the 5th they were removed to the place of execution, about a mile from the jail. The four victims were surrounded by a strong escort of Spanish soldiers. Varona and Ryan, calm and collected, marched amid the yells and vociferations of the infuriated Spanish rabble. Arrived at the place of execution, they forced Cespedes and Jesus del Sol to kneel, in which position they were shot in the back. Then the soldiers directed Ryan and Varona to kneel in the same way, but they refused and were seized and thrown down, handcuffed all the time. The two victims begged their tormentors to allow them to die standing, and having offered further resistance, they were murdered standing.

Ryan was not instantly killed. A Spanish officer stepped forward and thrust his sword through Ryan's heart. Varona died easily. Then down came upon the corpses, still warm with life, the blood-thirsty mob, severing the heads from the bodies, placing them on pikes and afterwards marching with them through the city.

Fifteen officers of the Spanish Army who had been prisoners on the battle-field by Varona, were present when he landed, and they went to the Governor of the city and begged his life should be spared, since he had given them theirs. Of course this was refused.

Foreign vessels at Santiago were prevented leaving in order to prevent circulation of the news. The Spaniards took possession of the telegraph, and would not allow any person to communicate through them—even the foreign consuls. The American Consul, on hearing that Ryan was to be shot, waited on the Governor and demanded his restoration as an American citizen, but the Governor refused to listen, on the ground that the Consul was not well informed in regard to the matter.

The Spaniards informed the consuls that they were acting on their own responsibility, and did not even intend communicating with Madrid.

Among the Cuban captives was a son of General Quesada, aged sixteen, and two other boys, twelve and fifteen years old. There were also twelve Jamaicans on board the Virginius, two of whom were boys of fourteen years.

Stokes and Walworth in Prison.

A Sing Sing correspondent says:—A draft of fifty convicts went to Auburn prison. The authorities intended that Stokes and Walworth should have been among the number, but the serious illness of both prevented their removal for the present.

Stokes is uneasy under prison rule, and was greatly alarmed when informed by the warden that he must go to Auburn prison. Many very silly letters are received at the prison for Stokes, some congratulating him on his light sentence, others asking for his autograph, all of which, of course, are destroyed. Walworth has become melancholy in the extreme since the novelty of prison life has passed, and he has settled down to the monotony of tramping from the mess-room to the work-shop and from thence to his gloomy cell. He appears to have realized the stern reality of prison discipline, but is very quiet and submits promptly to the rules of the prison. He never speaks unkindly to any one, answers all questions in a gentle tone of voice; but, when left to himself, appears overwhelmed with sorrow and remorse. He has lost all freshness of countenance, and seems to be breaking down rapidly in health.

While in the Chapel, a few days ago he was seized with vertigo, and had to be assisted to the hospital. Medicine was administered, and he retired to his cell, preferring its touch of straw to hospital treatment. Since then he has been suffering from pleurisy, and is, on the whole, a pitiable object; just on the threshhold of life, he has the appearance of an old man. His physical punishment, however, seems nothing when compared to his mental agony. When sick he never complains, nor does he ask for anything.

The Cuban Question.

The New York *Times*, which professes to speak by anthority, says the U. S. Government is devoting itself with energy to the investigation of the Virginius affair from beginning to end, and will, it is hoped, be able to lay before Congress, at its opening, all the facts necessary to determine the action of that body. In this the Government is performing its obvious duty, and taking the only path now open to it. While there are certain well-known principles of international law which it is the part of the Executive to appeal to, and certain rights of American citizens which must be promptly asserted, the proper measures of redress in case of violation must originate with Congress. That the President will have recommendations to submit to that body which will be worthy of his position, and of the honor and dignity of the country, there need be no fear. Meanwhile the case will assume a different phase if, as reported, the seizure turns out to have been made in English waters.

Cheap Disinfectants.

One pound of green copperas, costing seven cents, dissolved in one quart of water, and poured down a water closet, will effectually destroy the foulest smells. On board ships and steamboats, about hotels and other places, there is nothing so nice to purify the air. Simple green copperas dissolved under the bed in anything that will hold water will render a hospital or any other place for the sick free from unpleasant smells. For butchers' stalls, fish markets, slaughter houses, sinks, and where there are unpleasant, putrid gases, dissolve copperas and sprinkle it about, and in a few days the smell will pass away. If a cat, rat, or mouse dies about the house and sends forth an offensive gas, place some dissolved copperas in an open vessel near the place where the nuisance is, and it will soon purify the atmosphere.

The Soul.

Towards the end of August and the beginning of September, as reported by the Ceylon *Times*, a religious controversy was in progress there between a Buddhist priest named Megetterwatte and a Rev. David Silva, a Protestant clergyman. The controversy was held in the open air before thousands of the natives, and was held from day to day. As an evidence of the Buddhist's clear comprehension of what the Christians understand by the soul of man, he wanted to know whether it would not be possible to retain the soul by locking up a dying man in an iron chest from which all air being excluded, the soul could not escape.

The Capture of the Virginius.

Official Report of the Capture by the Commander of the Tornado.

Costilla, the commanner of the Tornado, has made the following report of the chase, capture and boarding of the Virginius to the naval authorities at Havana. It is dated from Santiago de Cuba:—

In conformity with orders received by me, as commander of the corvette Tornado, to carefully watch the coast between Cape Cruz and Santiago de Cuba, I left the latter port on the 29th of October. On that night I cruised in close proximity to the land between the points indicated, being led to believe by certain calculations that, whatever might be the manœuvres of the Virginius during the night, it was evident that during the day she must lie well off, partly to avoid being seen and partly to reserve her resources until the proper moment for landing should arrive. During the night of the 30th inst. we continued our cruise without incident, and had started on a new course at daybreak, the next morning, when the man on the lookout reported seeing the smoke of a steamer, proceeding in the direction of Jamaica. With the view of ascertaining what she was, and at the same time to save as much fuel as possible, we followed her, hugging the coast for about 18 miles, when she changed her course to south-east by south.

From the first moment that we saw her there was great activity on board, the whole of the steam power from all the boilers being brought into requisition, and at about half-past two o'clock in the afternoon we commenced to give chase.

The position and course of the vessel principally, if for not other reasons, led me to believe that this craft was none other than the filibuster Virginius, for I imagined that she was proceeding from Jamaica to Cuba when we saw her, but failing, under the circumstances, to land on the island of Cuba, she had turned about again for Jamaica. These suspicions were confirmed by her sudden change of course and the evident activity on board to make all the speed possible, as flames could be seen emanating with the smoke from her funnels. In addition to this we now saw, by the light of the moon, when she changed her tack, her two smoke-stacks and paddle-boxes. I instructed the engineer to carry on all steam possible and drive our vessel through the water as quickly as he could. Owing to the darkness, we thought she was about five miles ahead, and hoped to overhaul her before she made Point Movante.

At half-past nine, while in her immediate neighborhood, we fired five shots, and shortly afterwards sent out two boats, under the command of Don Enrique Pardo and Don Angel Ortiz, with orders to take possession of the Virginius in the name of the Spanish nation. The report of these officers has already been made, and I content myself with informing you that, at eleven o'clock at night, the Virginius, flying the Spanish flag, was headed towards Cuba, having on board a prize crew, after we had removed the bulk of the prisoners on board our vessel.

The cargo of arms and war munition was thrown overboard during the chase, but the empty cases fell into our possession, including cartridges and other articles, which are included in the inventory which I have already handed in to the authorities.

The enthusiasm of the crew simply baffles description, when success crowned our efforts. The prisoners were treated with such consideration as their character deserved and the necessity of their safe keeping demanded. The Virginius, under our convoy, reached Santiago de Cuba on November 1, at five o'clock in the evening, when our arrival was made the signal of a genuine outburst of patriotic enthusiasm.

The importance of this expedition, when the number and rank of the prisoners are considered, cannot be overrated. In addition to the severe lesson that we have given to the enemies of Spain, the capture has made the inhabitants of Santiago delirious with enthusiasm. I make no reference to the conduct of our men, but will simply say that their conduct, from the highest to the lowest, is worthy of all praise, and when I say that the men were Spaniards, working for Spanish interests, you will understand all. Upon my arrival in port here I gave official information of the capture to the authorities, and what must now follow has to be dictated by the officers of justice. In conclusion I have only to add that I congratulate all the officers of the Tornado, from the highest to the lowest, for the severe lesson that they have given to the enemies of our country.

DIONISIO COSTILLA.

A Murderer's Escape.

At one o'clock in the afternoon W. J. Sharkey, who was sentenced to be hanged for the killing of Robert Dunn, escaped from the Tombs, New York. Ever since his imprisonment Sharkey has behaved badly, the Warden could not persuade him to conduct himself quietly, and found it necessary to keep him closely confined. Naturally excitable, he quarreled with the keepers, his affianced, Maggie Jourdan, his counsel, and almost every one with whom he came in contact. On one occasion a prisoner confined on a short term undertook to pilot a few visitors through the prison. Sharkey was walking in the lower corridor, his cell being in the condemned row. The guide pointed to Sharkey and said to the visitors, "That's the man who was sentenced to death." Sharkey heard what the guide said, but did not speak.

A short time afterward he met the guide and asked, "How did you know I was to be hanged?" "I read it in the newspaper," said the guide, quivering. "You read it in the newspapers, did you. Take that," and Sharkey knocked him down. After this the Warden ordered that he be locked up.

For four months Sharkey's cell door has not been opened, and it was supposed that he was carefully guarded, but on the day in question he made an escape which must be recorded as among the most brilliant from the Tombs. Maggie Jourdan has visited him every day, Sundays excepted, since his imprisonment, and his brothers have scarcely missed a day.

On the morning in question Maggie Jourdan, attired as usual, came to the Tombs about 10 o'clock, and passing the keeper at the outer gate, walked through the yard and ascended to Sharkey's cell, on the second tier of the male prison. She remained there for nearly three hours and a half. The keeper on the tier noticed nothing unusual, and saw nothing in her behavior to indicate anything wrong, especially as her conduct while visiting the prison previously had been of the most exemplary character. Sarah Allen, the leading figure in the escape, next appeared. She came into the prison about 1 o'clock to see a man named Flood, confined on the third tier. She received a red ticket, or pass, from Keeper Falconer, at the outer gate, and entered the prison. Before going to the third tier, she stopped at Sharkey's cell, on the second tier, and conversed with him and Maggie Jourdan for a few moments. Then she passed up stairs to the third tier. Maggie Jourdan at once left the prison. In about twenty minutes Sarah Allen came down in order to leave the prison, and on being stopped at the gate, said she had lost her pass. The alarm was at once given, and it was found that Sharkey's cell was empty. On his cell being entered it was found that he had evidently left the prison in a suit of women's clothes, for his ordinary wearing apparel was thrown around the cell, where it had evidently been discarded in a hurry. He had shaved off his moustache, and the razor used and the lather remained on his dressing-table. In front of the door, on the corner of a chair, he had placed a gray felt hat, so that a casual passer-by looking through the door would only see the hat and imagine that Sharkey still occupied the cell.

"He is rich only in margins," can now be said of many men who were esteemed rich beyond question a few months ago.

The Professional Bondsman.

"What is a professional bondsman?" asked a New York reporter of a Ludlow street jail officer.

"Why, bless me, don't you know? There is lots of them in the city. They hang around the corner of Centre and Chambers streets, ready to go bail for any one who gets into trouble, and will do it for any price according to the mess a man gets into and the amount of money he has at his commadd. The usual tariff is fifteen per cent., but will take less rather than lose the job. They generally have a middle-man, sometimes two, so that the bondsman can swear with a clear conscience that he is not paid for the service. Why, I have seen a batch of them together rigging one of their number out so that he would make a credible appearance in court, and in order to do so, one would take off his coat for the bondsman to wear, another would furnish the vest, another exchange pants with him, and others various other articles until the best belonging to the lot had been selected. Then he would march to court, and, if rejected, hurry back to assist in dressing up another of their number, who, perhaps, might be better versed in the *modus operandi* of bail-giving, and in his examinatien would steer clear of the rocky questions his predecessor split upon. They are usually middle-aged men who, in early life, have been merchants, but now come under the head of 'broken down,' and are easily told to a professional eye by the shiny gloss upon their broadcloth, and the stove-blacking polish on their boots. Oh, the sheriff's got 'em all down 'P. B.' on his books; but sometimes when one of 'em keeps away for a long time and turns up under another name, they manage to squeeze him through. He has to be awful careful. I remember a case that happened lately, where the man is yet in the jail. Bonds were given in the sum of thirty thousand dollars for the prisoner, the sureties swearing that they were worth seventy-five thousand dollars each, and everything seeming correct, the sheriff was about to accept them and release the prisoner, when one of the old deputies came in and recognized them as P. B's. The sheriff, with a view to bring them within the criminal law, never let them know they were recognized, and proceeded to administer the oath to them, but they were just as wide awake on their part, and had recognized the old deputy, and fearing that he might 'give them away,' as the boys call it, casually inquired if residing in New Jersey made any difference in their being accepted, and on being informed that it did, withdrew from the bond without taking the required oath, and so saved themselves. But for the chance visit of the old deputy they would have been accepted, and the sheriff made liable for the thirty thousand dollars."

SAVED BY HIS PAPER.—An old bachelor who raises hogs and lives alone near the Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, fell into his well the other day. Although not much hurt he could not get out, and he shouted in vain without obtaining assistance. The next morning the carrier who left his paper thought he heard a call, but did not wait to investigate it, and it was not until he returned the following morning that the prisoner was found and rescued, very much exhausted but not beyond recovery. A two-fold lesson suggests itself—the danger of living a bachelor life and the wisdom of taking a newspaper.

NO UNCERTAIN SOUND.—When a man discovers a great truth, it is his duty to proclaim it to his fellow man. The use of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS cannot be too strongly recommended to the invalid public. To those who have tried it, nothing need be said—their experience is their proof, pure and positive as Holy Writ. To those who have not tried it, these truths cannot be too often repeated. It is a certain vegetable specific, which aids faltering nature against the triumphs of dyspepsia, bilious disorders of every kind, marlarious fevers, constipation of the bowels, liver complaint, Spring and Fall debility, etc., etc. It costs but little, and can always be at hand. It is the poor man's friend. It saves a doctor's bill, and the time lost in riding five, ten or twenty miles after him; besides being free from all the poisonous medicaments of the pharmacopœia. It will not stimulate you to-day to leave you weaker to-morrow. Its benefits are permanent.—*Com.*

A fight between Turks and Arabs in El-Ahsa, Arabia, recently, resulted in the killing of 300 of the latter and seventy of the former.

The most popular collars of the day are the Elmwood and Warwick; because they are made out of finer stock, look and fit better than any others.—*Com.*

CHOLERA AND PAIN-KILLER.—The efficacy of Perry Davis's world renowned Pain-Killer in all diseases of the bowels, even in that terrible scourge, the Asiatic Cholera, has been amply tested by the most convincing authority. Missionaries in China and India have written home in commendation of this remedy in terms that should carry conviction to the most skeptical, while its popularity in communities nearer home is ample proof that the virtues claimed for it are real and tangible. The Pain-Killer has been before the public over thirty years, and has won a deservedly high reputation as an alleviator of pain and preserver of health. It has become a household remedy, from the fact that it gives immediate and permanent relief. It is a purely vegetable preparation made from the best and purest materials, safe to keep and to use in every family. It is recommended by physicians and persons of all classes, and to-day, after a public trial of over thirty years—the average life of man—it stands unrivalled and unexcelled, spreading its usefulness over the wide world. Its large and increasing sale affords positive evidence of its enduring fame.—*Com.*

PILES can be cured only by ANAKESIS, the greatest discovery of the age, and the sole, infallible remedy for the worst cases of PILES. Thousands of sufferers, after trying in vain all manner of lotions, ointments, and internal remedies, have been instantly relieved and perfectly cured by ANAKESIS. It is the happy discovery of Dr. Silsbee, a regular scientific physician, and doctors of all schools endorse and recommend it. Price $1.00. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sent free by mail on receipt of price by P. Neustaedter & Co. Principal depot, 46 Walker Street, New York.—*Com.*

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED.—Dr. A. James, while experimenting, accidentally made a preparation of Cannabis Indica, which cured his only child of Consumption. This remedy is now for sale at first-class Druggists. Try it; prove it for yourself. Price $2.50. Send stamp for circular. Craddock & Co., proprietors, 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.—*Com.*

For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Disorders, use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years.—*Com.*

Persons who have been thoroughly chilled from any cause, may have their circulation at once restored by taking into the stomach a teaspoonful of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* mixed in a little cold water, well sweetened.—*Com.*

Every farmer who owns a good stock of horses, cattle and sheep, and intends to keep them through the winter, should get at once a good stock of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.* One dollar's worth will save at least a half ton of hay.—*Com.*

ALARMING! Colds that settle on the lungs soon become very dangerous if not promptly treated with HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.—*Com.*

WISTAR'S BALSAM, a friend in need.—*Com.*

FLAGG'S INSTANT RELIEF has stood twenty years' test. Is warranted to give *immediate relief* to all Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Head Ear, and Back aches, or money refunded.—*Com.*

THE PUREST AND SWEETEST COD-LIVER OIL is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea shore, from fresh, selected livers, of the Cod only, by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. It is absolutely *pure* and *sweet*. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to all other oils in market.—

THE BROWNS AND BLACKS produced by that sterling preparation, CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE, cannot be excelled by Nature; its tints challenge comparison with Nature's most favored productions, and defy detection.—*Com.*

Peerless Clothes Wringer.

L. Heyniger & Co., 18 Fulton Street, New York.—[Com.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—Sanford's *Liver Invigorator*—a purely Vegetable Cathartic and Tonic—for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Debility, Sick Headache, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Ask your Druggist for it. *Beware of imitations.*

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION OF one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

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CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS

will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

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THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA,
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FAMILY LINIMENT

Is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Flesh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For Internal and External use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA IS PURELY VEGETABLE and All Healing.

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BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES FOR COUGHS AND COLDS. A COUGH, COLD, SORE THROAT Requires immediate attention, and should be Checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease, is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES;

Having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used *with great success.*

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

Will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. *Sold Everywhere*

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	.12	a .12½
First quality	.11	a .11½
Second quality	.10	a .10½
Ordinary thin Cattle	.08	a .09½
Inferior or lowest grade	.06	a .09
Milch Cows	25.00	a 80.00
Hogs—Live	.04½	a .05¼
Dressed	.06½	a .07¼
Sheep	.04½	a .06¾
Cotton—Middling	.14¾	a .15¼
Flour—Extra Western	5.75	a 6.25
State Extra	5.75	a 6.25
Wheat—Red Western	1.45	a 1.46
No. 2 Spring	1.31	a 1.36
Rye	.92½	a .99
Barley—Malt	1.36	a 1.54
Oats—Mixed Western	.45½	a .47
Corn—Mixed Western	.67½	a .72
Hay, per ton	18.00	a 25.00
Straw, per ton	11.00	a 17.00
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Butter—State	.25	a .28
Ohio, Fine	.23	a .30
" Yellow	.20	a .26
Western ordinary	.18	a .20
Pennsylvania fine	.24	a .31
Cheese—State Factory	.11	a .14
" Skimmed	.04	a .08
Ohio	.10	a .12¾
Eggs—State	.30	a .31
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Sheep	3.50	a 4.50
Hogs—Live	3.85	a 4.25
Flour	6.50	a 9.25
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Corn	.47	a .49
Oats	.39	a .43
Rye	.75	a .87
Barley	1.40	a 1.46
Lard	.08	a .08
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Wheat	1.45	a 1.60
Rye—State	.80	a .80
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Barley—State	1.30	a 1.30
Oats—State	.48	a .50
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Mixed	.48	a .60
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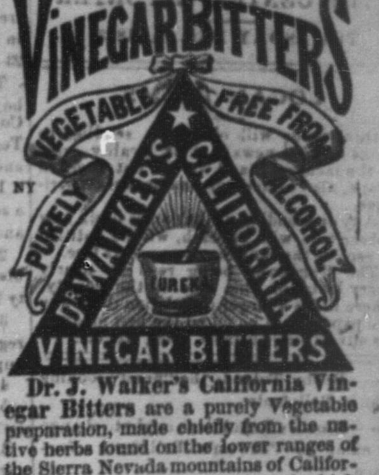

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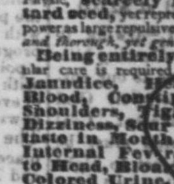

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